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OUR LONDON LETTER.

BRITISH EMPIRE CAMPAIGN
AGAINST DIKE MALADY.

FORMER POPULAR ACTRESS ELECTED
TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

GIFT OF £1,250,000 TO UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, June 26th.

ROYALTY AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

This week the King and Queen visited University College to open the extension to the Medical School, which has been erected as a result of the munificent gift to the institution by the Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation. A few years ago £1,250,000 was presented to the College authorities, and it is said—and the statement can be well believed—that this is the largest single sum ever allocated for educational purposes.

King George made a most interesting speech, in the course of which he gave an excellent account of the circumstances under which the grant was made to University College. It seems that the chief reason why this medical school was selected by the Rockefeller Trustees was because the authorities there are trying to modernise medical education on the lines which have met with so much approval in the United States. The aim is to build up a great teaching centre with whole-time professors, in which all the branches of medical science are co-related as parts of a whole. In the ordinary way, the teaching in hospitals is in the hands of specialists, who are not paid but look to their students to send them patients requiring specialist treatment in the future. At University College the specialists are not in private practice, and this met the views of the Trustees, as, also, the fact that in the famous schools in Lower Street there is a great hospital next door to the class-rooms, a fact that does not exist anywhere else in London.

A CASUAL VISIT.

Now comes the most interesting part of the story. In 1919 the Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation made a tour of the medical schools of this country, and in the course of their peregrinations they called at University College quite unexpectedly. They were shown round by a member of the staff, who had no idea that the American visitors had in their power to endow the College beyond the wildest dreams of avarice. The Trustees found that their pet ideas were being carried out at University College, and the outcome of the casual visit was a cheque for a million and a quarter pounds sterling.

UNEMPLOYED OFFICERS.

The fact that 7,000 ex-officers who served in the war remain on the registers of the Appointments Department is a matter that causes some surprise. Rightly considered, the statement is not only a revelation of a problem, but it is a tragedy. A very considerable number of these ex-officers are public school men. But apparently, there is no opening for them, no prospect of a career.

Admirable work has been done by those charged with the reemployment of ex-soldiers. The figures available show that 73,000 have been placed in employment, and that speaks for itself. But there is, all the same, a great deal of leeway to make up, and it is plainly intimated that it will only be possible to complete the work if the public at large realise the urgency of the situation and support the voluntary workers in an appeal now being made.

SUBSIDY FOR FARMERS.

The farmers are to get a big sop from the State under the Agricultural Rates Bill, which has passed the second reading and is therefore well on its way to the Statute Book. It was strongly opposed by the Liberals and Labourites, but it met with hearty support from the Government side of the House. Agriculture is passing through a period of acute depression, and to temper the wind of adversity to the shorn farmers they will only be called upon to pay one-fourth of their rates. It was in vain that the Opposition pointed out that steel, coal, cotton, and many other industries have felt the pinch of depression yet nobody proposed to subsidise them. The farmers never offered to share their enormous profits during the war with other folk; but they are quite willing to share their losses.

There has always been a certain tenderness for farmers. The rubicund sons of the soil are the spilt darlings of the Legislature. In 1899 the late Lord Chaplin carried a measure which relieved agricultural land of half the rates, and an Exchequer grant of £1,200,000 per annum was made to cover the deficiency. That subsidy has been paid ever since. Now there is to be a new call on the Treasury, and in England and Wales £2,750,000 will be provided, which, in addition to the previous grant, will make £4,000,000 per annum. The farmers will pay one-fourth of their rates; the taxpayer and the other ratepayers will have to contribute the rest. The obvious comment is that the farmer is fortunate in having so many good friends in Parliament.

WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT.

We have become accustomed to the presence of women in Parliament, and the election of Mrs. Philipson in the Berwick bye-election has not aroused the same amount of public interest as fell to the share of Lady Astor and Mrs. Wintomb when they, respectively, entered the House of Commons. It is a curious fact that all three women Members have got in as successors to their husbands. Lady Astor was elected on the elevation of her husband to the Peerage in succession to his father; Mrs. Wintomb's husband died and she took his place; and now Mrs. Philipson has been returned for the seat which her husband lost on petition for an irregularity during the election contest. In this case it is a gain for the Government, as the new Member for Berwick is a Conservative, while her husband is a Liberal.

There was undoubtedly a good deal of sympathy towards Mrs. Philipson's candidature because she stood to win the seat forfeited as the result of some legal technicality. An election petition is the most certain way to lose a second election; the petitioners' side rarely does itself any good. But the new woman Member owes her return primarily to this, but to her own magnetic personality, which won her such success on the stage as "Mabel Russell." For years she was the idol of London audiences as a most accomplished comedy actress. Of the stage she was, and still is,

clever and fascinating, and I am told that those who helped her in the contest at Berwick are confident that she will prove to be an acquisition in the House of Commons.

TROOPING THE COLOUR.

"Gold lace has a charm for the fair." The assertion of the Duke of Devonshire, of "Patience" fame, is still true in these post-war days, for the British public dearly loves a spectacle. I saw ample evidence of this in the size of the crowd, mostly composed of the fair sex, that assembled to witness the glittering ceremonial of trooping the colour, which constituted the only form of celebration of the King's birthday this year in London.

The brilliancy of the display was enhanced by the gleam of scarlet and gold, the various Regiments of Guards being in their resplendent pre-war uniforms. The sightseers were naturally delighted, and the military movements, stately and impressive as usual, were followed with eager interest. The enthusiasm of the spectators reached its culmination when the King took up his position at the head of the Guards on the conclusion of the ceremony and led them off the Horse Guards Parade, and through the Mall, in person. One of the features of the occasion, so far as the spectators were concerned, was the very large number of Americans present. Some of them have been writing in the London papers stating that they have never seen anything so picturesque and splendid as trooping the colour.

OUR LOST SUMMER.

I am writing this article in the second week in June, with a bright fire burning a few feet away to keep the room warm, an ironical commentary, surely, on the "Flaming June" of the poets. Summer has so far failed to arrive. The sun has only been seen for a few hours at intervals for weeks and weeks. Never within memory has there been such a cold and cheerless Spring. May was a season of biting east winds and night frosts. Five degrees of frost were registered at the end of the so-called "Merry Month." Instead of Summer garb, everyone is wearing winter-overcoats; and I am sorry for those who have come home from warm climates from Hongkong, for instance—because they feel the change acutely as they walk about under grey skies, and meet the icy blasts, straight from the North Pole, round the corner.

FORECASTING THE WEATHER.

It may be that the untimely frosts that have played havoc with the fruit crops this year have suggested it to the Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry, but anyway, a scheme for forecasting the weather has been instituted. A forecast for the night and the following day can now be obtained by people living in the country by ringing up any telephone-exchange in the evening after 6 o'clock. There is no charge. This service should be of considerable value to those who have a telephone in their homes, or have easy access to a public call-office. People who are not on the telephone can have forecasts telegraphed at a fee of sixpence a week, or telegrams will be sent giving notifications of the setting in of spells of fair settled weather or their break up. The charge, again, is only sixpence for each forecast. The boon this is to farmers is obvious.

THE CANCER PROBLEM.

When we are told on authority that one person in every seven over the age of thirty, and one in every six over the age of forty, is doomed to die of cancer it is not surprising that a great effort is to be made to discover what the malignant disease really is. At present, medical science is baffled. We have no means of knowing why there is such a devastating enemy in our midst, or how it originates, or where it comes from.

Medical men have been working on the problem for many years. But as they can tell us is that the disease has some sort of connection with tar, paraffin, arsenic, the gamma X-rays, and a certain worm which is parasitic on the cockroach. They say that it can be transplanted from the body of one animal to another. It is not hereditary. There is reason to believe that it rarely, if ever, occurs within the Arctic Circle, and doctors state that to some extent it can be controlled by one variety of the X-rays. Beyond that, all is darkness. Knowing practically nothing about the origin of cancer, we have no certain means of suppressing it.

Now the services of the best brains in the world are being invited to tackle the problem and endeavour to solve it. This is the aim of the British Empire Cancer Campaign, of which a good deal will be heard in the future. The British Red Cross Society is lending its organisation in support of the great effort. No doubt somewhere, sometime—it is to be hoped it will not be long—in some quarter of the globe now unsuspected the clue will be found.—H.R.

TRADE AND DEFENCE.

MR. BRUCE ON AUSTRALIAN
STANDPOINT.

Mr. Bruce, in the course of a speech made in Melbourne, on May 25th, said the League of Nations was the hope of the future, but the hour of its peaceful influence had not yet struck.

Defence was still necessary, and Australia was ready to accept her fair share and undertake her due obligations as one of the Dominions forming the Empire. She expected the others to do the same. As Defence concerned every part of the Empire, the responsibility should be shared by all, while on foreign policy the Empire must speak with one voice. The difficulty was how the matter could be satisfactorily settled. An Empire Parliament was outside practical politics. The national ideal of the Australians was that they should be masters of their own destinies, and they would jealously guard the idea of their self-governing status.

The appointment of a resident Minister in London would not solve the question of securing a foreign policy. The solution would not be evolved on any written or defined basis, but rather in the manner and spirit which had characterized the development of the Empire. Imperialists attached great importance to trade development, and the whole position must be put plainly at the Economic Conference. There was a mistaken idea in some quarters that Australia was too proud to negotiate with Great Britain on questions of trade.

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Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC." which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

Yours faithfully,

GODFREY THOMAS,
(Private Secretary.)

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AHEAD OF THE MAIL

[SUPPLEMENTARY WIRE FROM INDIAN
PAPERS]

THE OTLEY CLUB SWEEP.

LONDON, July 6th.
Answering a question in the House of
Commons to-day, Mr. W. C. Bridgeman
stated that the police were stopping the
Otley sweep.

Mr. A. Barnes (Lab., East Ham) remarked
that the law which allowed the rich to
gamble while it prosecuted the poor was an
absurdity.

Mr. Bridgeman replied that the Courts
decision was confusing and handicapping
the police and promised that the question of
the growth of lotteries should be looked into
carefully.

(A cable dated London, June 6th, stated
that a factory hand, Mrs. Ford, had won the
first prize, valued at £31,517, in the Otley
Derby Sweep.)

LONDON, July 15th.

The Otley Sweepstake case was dismissed,
the Court holding that the prosecution had
not proved the sale of tickets.

BETTING TAX COMMITTEE

LONDON, June 18th.
Members of the Betting Tax Committee
spent an hour witnessing a cinematograph
demonstration in the House of Commons
of the working of the Totalisator on "Austra-
lian race-courses."

Mr. Grieve, a representative of the Totali-
sators Company, explained the system, and
issued specimen betting tickets to members,
who were most interested, some ejaculating
"What luck," when witnessing payments
of dividends on the winners.

Mr. Grieve said that the totalisator had
diminished the number of bookmakers.

DUKE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

LONDON, June 18th.

The Duke of Leinster, James Fraser and
Thomas Webb were accused of conspiring to
incure a debt of £2,000 with Messrs. Straker
Squire and have been committed for trial at
the Old Bailey. At Marlborough Street
Police Court, they pleaded not guilty. Bail
was allowed to the Duke of Leinster of £2,000
and to the others of £100.

An earlier message stated:-
"The Duke is a little hard up for cash, but
he is worth £3,000,000, and has paid £430,000
in death duties."

This statement about the Duke of
Leinster, which is said to have been made
during negotiation for two £1,000 cars for
him, was quoted at Marlborough Street
Police Court when the Duke of Leinster
again appeared on a summons alleging
that he obtained £2,000 credit without dis-
closing the fact that he was an undischarged
bankrupt.

The Duke was called on to answer a new
summons alleging that he conspired with
James Fraser, of Sarre-mad, Hampstead,
and Thomas H. Webb, of Westminster
House, Great Smith-street, to incur
a debt of £2,000 either by false pretences
or by means of fraud other than false pre-
tences.

Mr. Cecil Whiteley, K.C., in opening the
case at the last hearing, alleged that the
Duke, acting through Fraser and Webb, or-
dered two cars from Straker Squire, Ltd.
One was never delivered. The other was
sold by Fraser, and the cheque was made
out in favour of the Duke.

Mr. Whiteley now asked the magistrate to
deal with the case as one, and to commit
the three persons for trial on each charge.
Sir Edward Marshall-Hall, who appeared
for the Duke, asked that the charges be
heard separately, and stated that he proposed
to call Webb and Fraser as witnesses for
the Duke.

The Magistrate: It will be better to
take the charges separately.

Mr. Whiteley said that he would take
the charge of conspiracy first, and that the
other charge was negligible.

Francis Joseph Wood, of Bank-parade,
Barnley, concessionaire for Straker Squire,
Ltd., stated that he had known Webb, who
was a Government contractor, since 1916.

"Webb," he added, "introduced Fraser
to me as the Duke of Leinster's Secretary.
Eventually two cars were ordered by Fraser.
Webb dictated the order to a typist, and
Fraser said he would take it to the Duke
for signature. Webb said the cars would be
paid for by two £1,000 bills, payable in two
months."

Mr. Wood quoted the statement about the
Duke's finances, which, he said, was made to
him by Webb, and continued:-

"On October 5th last I called at Webb's
office, and Fraser gave me the order signed by
the Duke. It was arranged that, provided
the bills were all right, there was to be
delivery of one of the cars two days later.
Next day I went with two other representa-
tives of Straker Squire, Ltd., to Prince's
Restaurant, where we met Fraser and Webb.

"Fraser drafted a bill for £1,000 on a
piece of paper I gave him, and two bills
were typed at the restaurant on forms
supplied by Webb. I expected the Duke
to be present to sign the bills, but either
Fraser or Webb explained that he had gone
to Edinburgh, and would be back next even-
ing."

"We arranged to meet the Duke at King's
Cross, and have the car waiting there. This
was done. The Duke endorsed the two bills,
and then drove the car away."

THE ENTERTAINMENTS TAX

LONDON, June 19th.

In the House of Commons, rejecting
appeals for the abolition or reduction of
the Entertainments Tax, on the ground
that the tax is killing the theatres
and cinemas, Sir W. Joynson-Hicks
said that, on the average, every man,
woman and child in England went to the
cinema once a week. He attributed the
trouble in the cinema industry *inter alia* to
the lower wages of the working people, the
building of unnecessary halls, the enormous
sums paid for American films, and the
excessive salaries of cinema actors. Any
reduction of the tax would really be in
favour of Fatty Arbuckle and his friends.

(Laughter.) He pointed out that the £700
per week at which a well-known actor had
just been engaged for ten years, equalled the
salaries of seven Secretaries of State.

(Laughter.) The abolition of the tax was
absolutely unjustifiable as long as we had
large taxes on beer, sugar, tea and income.

A WAR-TIME SCANDAL RECALLED

LONDON, June 19th.
Alleged store-keeping irregularities in
war-time are being investigated by an
Army and Navy Canteens Committee, pre-
sided over by Sir Frederick Banbury, M.P.
A witness deposed that canteen managers
in Mesopotamia were instructed to sell
goods to troops and Indians only, but sold
to the Arabs at 100 per cent. above the
regulated prices and pocketed the margin,
although Officers took steps to stop the
practice when it was discovered. Much
waste also occurred in getting the goods to
Persia, owing to the difficulties of camel
and donkey transport.

BATTLE CLASPS FOR MEDALS

LONDON, June 19th.
The Hon. Walter Guinness, answering a
question in the House of Commons, said
that owing to the present financial string-
ency, it is impossible to proceed with the
issue of clasps to medals for battles in the
Great War.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE CAPE

LONDON, June 19th.
Cape Town.—A strange scene took place
in the House of Assembly while the Min-
ister of Lands was replying to the debate
on the unemployment vote.

Three representatives of the Witwaters-
rand unemployed chained themselves to the
railing of the public gallery, suffragette
fashion, and harangued the House, denoun-
cing the failure of the Government and
Parliament to relieve distress, and demand-
ing work.

The proceedings were suspended for a
quarter of an hour.

The Minister of Lands claimed that
Government was spending more than ever
in providing employment.

ANOTHER SCENE IN COMMONS

LONDON, June 19th.

There was a lively scene in the Commons
owing to Mr. Buchanan (Lab., Glasgow) and
Mr. David Kirkwood (Lab., Dumbarton) per-
sisting in putting questions in regard to the
three ships being built at Belfast for the
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, although
the Speaker had called the next question,
and there were loud cries of "Order," during
which Mr. Kirkwood remained on his feet,
endeavouring to address the House while
still standing.

Mr. Kirkwood was heard complaining
above the uproar:—"There are the many
unemployed on the Clyde who want a share
of this work."

There were cries of "Name him."

Mr. Kirkwood shouted that they could
carry him out dead.

The Speaker rebuked Mr. Kirkwood, but
Mr. Maxton, Mr. Buchanan and Mr.
Kirkwood all repeatedly attempted to put
questions.

Mr. Maxton protested against the
"hooligan outbreak," on the other side of
the House, but the Speaker said that there
was no noise till the Labourites remained
on their feet when he rose.

The incident then closed. Mr. Buchanan
saying that he would raise the matter at the
first opportunity.

JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE

LONDON, June 19th.

A Military Department of the Judge
Advocate-General's Office is being establi-
shed on June 1st, consisting of a colonel, a
lieutenant-colonel, two majors, and two
captains, to give the Advocate-General the
legal assistance and advice of Commanding
Officers in cases in which the outside public is
concerned, as for example the exercise of
summary jurisdiction by Courts of Enquiry.
The arrangement at present applies to Great
Britain only.

WOMEN ACTUARIES

LONDON, June 19th.

Two London girls, Miss Gladys Gregory
and Miss Dorothy Davis, are the first wo-
men to become members of the Institute of
Actuaries.

The examination is regarded as one of
the stiffest tests in mathematics. Both work
for Assurance Companies.

THE STRANDED "EREGONIAN"

LONDON, June 19th.

A rate of twenty-five guineas per cent.
for re-insurance was quoted yesterday for
the British steamer *Bregonian*, sailing from
Karachi for Port said, which was reported
from Perim to have been stranded off Ras
Alarga.

It is reported that she has been refloated
without assistance, and arrived at Perim
with no apparent damage.

A diver's survey is being held.

TAXATION OF HOUSE PROPERTY

LONDON, June 19th.

The agitation which is taking place
throughout the country with reference to
the proposal to reassess all house property
for the ordinary levy of Income Tax on
post-war values has evoked the announce-
ment of a number of important concessions
in the Commons, including an increased
allowance for repairs and a reduction of
inhabited house duty.

It is estimated that the concessions will
cost the Exchequer £1,500,000.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	July 6th, 1923.
Union Insurances...	2 5 b
Langkats (Combined)...	3 2 b
Whampoa Docks...	153 b
Hongkong Lands...	358 b
Humphreys Estates...	251 b
Ewo Cotton Mills...	17 3/4
Shanghai Cottons...	100 b
Cementa...	30.92 b & sa
Hongkong Ropes...	43 b
China Providents...	24 b
Watsons...	13 b
Hongkong Electric...	33 1/2
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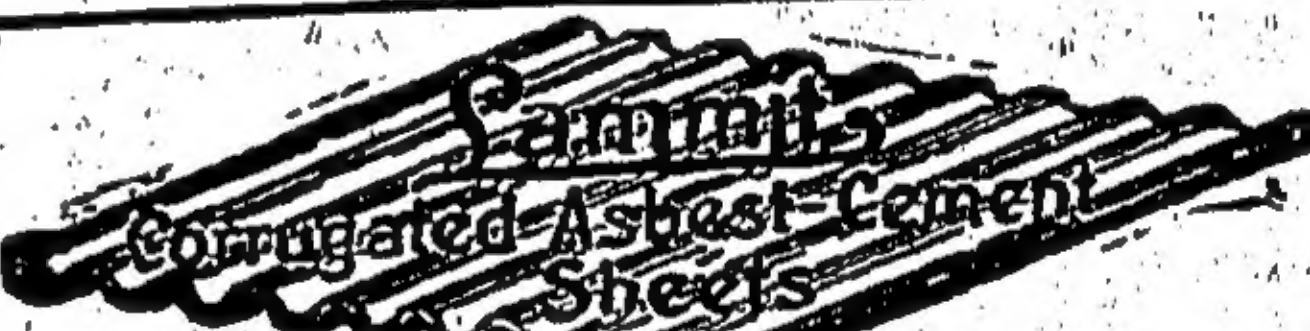
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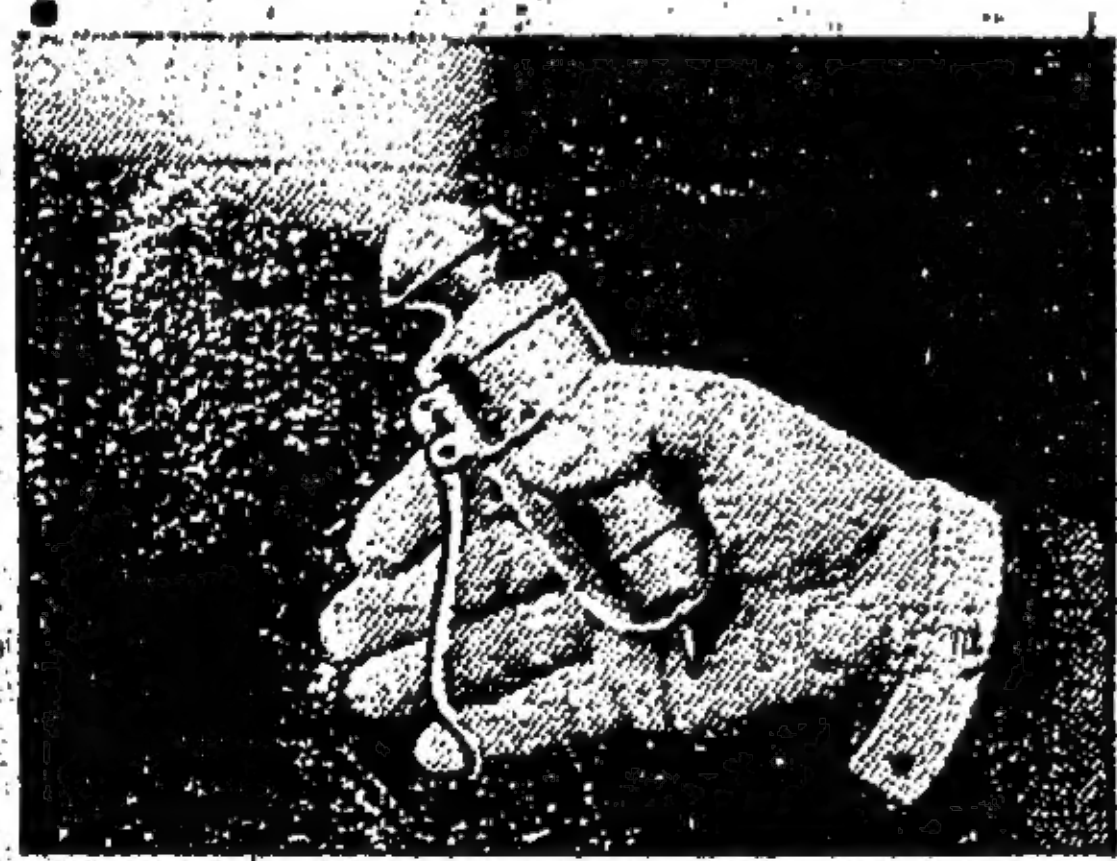
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TRADING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

JUNKS & STEAMERS ON THE
UPPER YANGTZE.

The following interesting extract is
from the trade report of the Acting
Commissioner of Customs for Chungking
(Mr. J. Klubb):—

The year 1932 did not bring to the
Szechwan province the much-longed-for
peace. Fighting between the various mili-
tary leaders broke out early in July and
resulted in the almost complete annihilation
of the 2nd Szechwan Army in command
of General Yang Shen. The Com-
mander-in-Chief and Acting Civil Governor
of Szechwan, General Liu Hsiang, was
compelled to resign, and his post was in
due course taken over by the commander
of the victorious 3rd Army, General Liu
Cheng Hsun, when the seat of the govern-
ment was transferred from Chungking
to Chengtu. When, in August, the fight-
ing armies reached the shores of the
Yangtze most steamers were subjected to
heavy rifle fire from soldiers and deserters
along the river banks, and in consequence
steam navigation was almost brought to a
standstill for a fortnight. Junk trade
commandeered in great numbers, and this
trade, already hard hit as a result of
the steamer competition, suffered heavy
losses. With the many new steamers
placed on the Upper Yangtze run during
the current year the available tonnage
proved to be larger than justified by actual
demands. The inflated freight rates of
former years collapsed suddenly, and
steamer companies were obliged to accept
freights at rates which often did not even
cover actual working expenses. A bale of
cotton yarn, which at the beginning of
the season cost Szechwan Tls. 12 in freight
from Ichang to Chungking, could be
shipped at rates as low as Szechwan 1.50
all through the summer months. It was
not until the beginning of October, when
the large steamers were about to cease
running, that freights recovered and ship-
ping companies were somewhat compen-
sated for the losses sustained during the
summer months. At the end of the season
the freight had risen to Szechwan Tls. 20
per bale of cotton yarn. The exceptional
rise in the steamer tonnage on the Upper
Yangtze during the past few years has
caused a complete dislocation of the time-
honoured junk traffic. In spite of high
freight rates, merchants find it profitable
and safer to ship their goods by steamer
owing to the heavy military taxation, in
the form of escort fees, etc., to which the
junks are subjected en route. The in-
creasing lawlessness, the prevalence of
powerful robber bands, and the unavoid-
able dangers in connection with junk
navigation are also factors which have
worked in favour of the steamers.

The chartered junk traffic has declined
steadily since the year 1916, when the ton-
nage entered and cleared amounted to
90,853 tons, as against 22,810 tons in the
year under review. Like junks, which
do not come under the cognizance of the
Maritime Customs, must also have de-
clined considerably, and the number of
junkmasters, boatmen, and truckers
thrown out of employment must be very
great. Moreover, many other trades, de-
pendent on the junk traffic, are more or
less adversely affected, viz.: boatbuilders,
repair yards, carpenters, blacksmiths,
ropemakers, restaurant-keepers, etc., and
a somewhat serious situation has already
been created. An attempt to ship salt by
steamer to Ichang failed after a mob of
several hundred junks had boarded the
offending steamer in the Chungking har-
bour, smashing up everything on board
and finally killing one of the ship's pilots
as a warning that interference by steamers
in the salt trade would not be tolerated.
Later the junk guilds demanded that
cargoes of a certain nature should be re-
served for junks and insisted that steam-
ers were to cease running during the
whole of the low-water season. The
Chinese-controlled steamship companies
agreed to the former proposal, but the
continuation of the steamer traffic
during the low-water season, without
unpleasant complications, was only made
possible after lengthy discussions had
taken place between the River Inspector
and the various junk guilds. The griev-
ances of the junk-people are real, and they
have a right to demand that their case
should receive sympathetic consideration
and support from all concerned. The
future peaceful development of the
steamer traffic will, to a great extent,
depend upon the manner in which this
difficult question is handled.

Although the volume of trade did not
come up to expectations, the year 1932
compares favourably with former years'
trade figures. The net value of the trade
coming under the cognizance of the
Maritime Customs was HK. Tls. 60,179,809,
as against HK. Tls. 52,115,211 in 1931.
Until internal peace in the province has
been re-established there is but little
prospect of a material increase in trade.
In order to facilitate steamer navigation
on the Upper Yangtze, 10 additional
river-gauges have been established between
Chungking and Ichang during the low-
water period; and three river-gauges on the
Chungking-Kiating section of the river
were added to those already existing.

THE EDUCATION CONTRO- VERSY IN HONGKONG.

A SHANGHAI COMMENT.

In a leading article under the caption
"The Young Idea," the N.C. Daily
News of June 24th, says:—

A few months ago Mr. Teesdale Mackin-
tosh, Registrar of Hongkong University,
flattered the educational devotees to no
small degree, by enunciation of views
distinctly at variance with those which
have for long received general acceptance.
The occasion was a public meeting to con-
sider the whole subject of the education
of British children in the Colony, and on
that occasion Mr. Mackintosh stated that
he knew nothing so dangerous, as was in-
clined to say nothing so criminal, as a
good all-round general education. He
added that if there was any parent in
the Colony who wanted to make his son
an engineer or an agriculturalist, he was
entitled to demand the creation of a
school whose curriculum would normally
and ordinarily prepare the boy to pass
the appropriate examination. Presum-
ably Mr. Mackintosh would have it that a
general education should stop at a certain
age and that thereafter what is described
as vocational training should take its place.
At some time ago Mr. Mackintosh made
an inspection of our schools in Shanghai
these statements possessed a considerable
interest for us, and at the time we ven-
tured to express disagreement with the
learned commentator. Within the past
few days the Government of Hongkong
has presented its official reply to the re-
solutions passed at the meeting, and
while, being an official document, it con-
firms itself with the resolutions passed, it
gives no direct opinion on Mr. Mackin-
tosh's startling departure from the whole
theory of British education. Its state-
ments, however, as to the failure of edu-
cation in Hongkong to give the best re-
sults, are of very great value and may
provide a clue to Mr. Mackintosh's state
of mind.

In Hongkong the state of affairs seems
to be that the education of Chinese is
carried on with the highest degree of
success, but when it comes to British chil-
dren it is not so. The fault, the Govern-
ment's report explains, is not to be found
in the standard or type of education nor
in the quality of the teaching, but depends
upon causes over which officialdom has no
control. In contrast with the Chinese, the
British child is not as a rule a permanent
resident of the Colony, and this in con-
junction with his environment is at the
root of the trouble. Children arrive at
Hongkong at varying ages, and when
their parents go on furlough they gen-
erally go too, and at once there is a break
in their schooling. Actually, says the
report when referring to Kowloon School,
there is no boy or girl now at school aged
fifteen and upwards who has attended regu-
larly and without interruption since the
age of ten. The report proceeds:

No improvement in educational
facilities can repair the damage caused
by intermittent school attendance, and, as
long as this state of affairs continues, it
is not possible to equip the average British
child with an education equal to that
which he would acquire at home or equal
to that which the Chinese boy acquires at
Queen's College.

One other point dealt with by the
report must be given prominence. This
is that the average British boy requires
stricter discipline and supervision than
does the average Chinese boy to ensure the
proper performance of tasks, while, as
one would naturally expect the report to
state, Eastern surroundings and Eastern
servants tend to a relaxation of home
discipline. Then as a child grows out of
babyhood the climate begins to sap his
energy. In the circumstances of the case
the co-operation of parents in the matter
of discipline and attendance is, of course,
invaluable and called for by the Govern-
ment.

A man in Mr. Mackintosh's position
and of his experience must have been
aware of these considerations. Possibly
it is because of them that he took up his
recent attitude, but if so they hardly seem
to be sufficient justification for making
the drastic change in the system which
he would seem to advocate. On the con-
trary the case might be said to call for a
still larger instalment of a "good all-
round education." We refer to pin our
faith to the principle laid down by an-
other well-known educationalist, Dr.
Hawks Potts of St. John's University,
who stated the case very clearly while ad-
dressing the pupils of the American
school the other day: "One went to school,"
he said, "to prepare for life, not to pre-
pare to make a living. Vocational train-
ing had its place in education but was not
the chief aim. They went to school for
the development of their nature, powers
and personality. There have been many
experiments in education, but we fancy
those which have deviated far from these
principles have not achieved success. Some
of us can recall the dreadful era of
cramming, when the whole success of a
school was measured by the number of
certificates obtained, and no one who has
passed through such a system can have a
good word to say for it. It is too much
to expect our schools to be prepared to
turn out specialists, nor would we want
them to. What we do expect is that boys
and girls leaving their schools face the world
with courage and make the best use of
their intelligence, and on the foundation
of the "good all-round education" they
may build their particular careers."

MACAO NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW COINS.

I am reliably informed that the Govern-
ment of Macao has given an order to the
Mint in Portugal to issue subsidiary coins
to the extent of \$2,000,000 for use in
Macao, to replace the debased Chinese
currency which has formed, for so long, the
medium of exchange.

FRANCISCAN NUNS.

Some months have elapsed since the
proposal for the return of the Franciscan
Nuns to Macao was first mooted. Some
few weeks ago the services of a firm of
architects in Hongkong were engaged to
survey and report on the condition of the
old convent, with a view to its renovation.
Since then, however, nothing has
been heard of this matter. As a number
of parents are awaiting the opportunity
of placing their children in the care of
the Nuns, the public are hoping that some
early announcement will be made.

LICENCES.

The tariff of licences to come into force
immediately has just been issued by the
Municipal Council of Macao. The most
important annual taxes will be:—

Motor-cars, \$20 to \$45.
Motor-bicycles, \$12 to \$15.
Horses, \$10.
Dogs, \$1.
Signboards, \$2.
Cinematograph halls, \$24 to \$60.
Masts, \$3 to \$5.

LIQUOR DUTIES.

The following charges on non-Portu-
guese beverages will be of interest to
Hongkong merchants:—

Wines and alcoholic beverages not ex-
ceeding 1 litre: \$0.30 per bottle; \$0.15 per
half-litre.
Beers and other light alcoholic beverages,
not exceeding 1 litre: \$0.20 per bottle;
\$0.10 per half-litre.

PERSONAL.

Dr. M. Palma, the senior doctor in
Macao, leaves for the Metropolis on fur-
lough on the 11th inst. Dr. Amaral who
recently arrived in Macao replaces Dr.
Palma during his leave.

Macao's representative in Portugal, Mr.
F. X. Panerai da Silva, is taking up
the grievance of the Government employees
regarding allowances while on furlough.

A PICNIC ON THE CHINA COAST.

(BY MISS C. R. L. HAZLEWOOD IN THE
"DAILY NEWS.")

We were having a picnic on the coast of
China; not so daring as it sounds, for we
were on British territory, on the main-
land opposite Hongkong, and, secure in
this thought, we settled ourselves in a
sheltered cove on the hot, firm sands, with
our feet almost in the sea, and opening
up our picnic basket we prepared to enjoy
ourselves.

Suddenly, "We are being watched," said
my husband and vulgar thought of pirates
and land robbers, who are by no means
myths in China, passed through my mind.
"Look," he said, and a few yards from us,
sprung, as it seemed, from nowhere, for we
were far from any human habitation, there
stood perched on a rock above us a tall
Chinese coolie girl. She was clad in the
usual dark coat and trousers, was bare-
footed, and wore the large "all-weather"
hat, protecting equally from sun and rain,
upon her head.

On her face was an expression of deepest
interest, mingled with the acute con-
cern. She appeared transfixed at the sight
of what was, I suppose, the first English
picnic she had ever attended. For it was
bright, sunny, and warm, and she was
gladly looking at us, and at our new
picnic, thinking to reassure our new
found friend (for from the first I had in-
stinctively felt her to be that), I offered her
a bun. She sprang from the rock to take it,
and standing at our side she took a bite.

"Ho," she said, giving me an appreciative
glance. "Now 'Ho' is Chinese for 'Good,'
so that was satisfactory, and my husband,
encouraged by my success, shared his meat
pie with her.

"She seems worried about something," he
observed, for the look of anxiety had never
left her face.
"It's not the pie," I replied, "but I am
sure she thinks we're drowning slowly, and
is longing to move us. She may think we're
drowning it from choice, and that this is our
last meal together."

"Well, anyhow, she's going to shift us
now," he said. And he was right. Finding
that gustifications left us cold, she bore
down upon us, seized the picnic basket,
gathered up our belongings, and kindly
but firmly removed them and us to another
place further from the on-coming sea.
She then washed our cups for us, and
started us on our next, and final course,
dessert.

"She seems to love us," I remarked, "for
she has never once asked us for 'cushaw.'"
At that moment she was engaged in
packing up the basket, and was washing
everything that she could lay her hands on
in the sea; and in case she should try to
wash us also we made tracks for the
Hurley-Davidson.
But in an instant she was at my side.
With a most sweet and kindly smile, she
gently took the umbrella I was holding
from my hand, and held it over my head as
I got into the saddle, and until we were
actually on our way; and even then, she
stood with her hand to her eyes, watching
us out of sight.

A SOLICITOR'S COMPLAINT. THE PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS IN COURT.

In a part heard case at the Summary
Court, yesterday morning, concerning a
dispute as to the ownership of £20, Mr.
W. B. Hind, solicitor for the complainant,
complained that the other side had not
produced all the documents, before the
case came up for hearing. His complaint
arose out of Mr. Justice Compton's
remark that when the case first came up
for hearing Mr. Hind had said that the
main point to be argued would be the rate
of exchange in which the money should
be paid in dollars if the complainant won
his case.

Mr. Hind said that this would have
been the main issue had not further
documents come to light. He thought it
should be impressed upon all clients that
they should hand over all documents.
This was not the first case, as his Lord-
ship knew, in which trouble in this matter
had occurred.

His Lordship called on Mr. A. E.
Hall (solicitor for the defence) to explain
the late appearance of the documents.

Mr. Hall said the documents were
produced to him three days before the
date fixed for hearing. He sent them to
the Court translator and they reached
Mr. Hind on the day of the first hearing
of the case. "I gave them to Mr. Hind
at the earliest possible moment," he said.

His Lordship expressed the opinion that
all documents should be shown to the other
side before they were sent to the Court
translator.

Mr. Hind said that this was usually
done.
The point raised was then dropped.
The case was one in which a woman
named Chan Chai sued the Tung Shing
Kwok Firm (described as boarding house
keepers, and stated by Mr. A. E. Hall to
have carried on business as letter
carriers into the interior of China), for
the recovery of £20, being money paid to
the defendants as agents for the plaintiff
for the purpose of paying the same to the
plaintiff's wife, in or about the month of
December, 1920 or January, 1921, which
the defendants neglected to do.

Mr. Hind's submission at a previous
hearing of the case was that the money
had not been paid over to the plaintiff's
wife at all, whilst Mr. Hall's case was
that the defendants had met their obliga-
tions by paying the money over to a
person who produced a letter which gave
him authority to receive it. He produced
a receipt that the money had been paid.

The evidence for the defence showed
that the major portion of the £20 had
been spent by the widow of a Chinese who
died in London. The widow acting on
instructions contained in a letter (the one
which was not produced until late in the
case) of which Mr. Hind's complaint
arose, spent the money on general
expenses on behalf of her late husband.
The evidence for the complainant was
to the effect that the money was sent
solely and purposely for the complainant's
wife by the complainant, from London,
and she had not received it.

Further evidence was taken yesterday
after which His Lordship gave judgment
for the defendant, stating that he did not
believe anything that the complainant had
said about the case.

THE TEST OF ADMINISTRA- TIVE CAPACITY.

HOW DOES DR. SUN YAT SEN
STAND IT?

In an article headed "Dr. Sun and
National Issues," the Far Eastern Times
(Peking) says:—

He may not be such a powerful force as
his friends think, but he is not the neg-
ligible quantity his enemies declare. There
is one point at least in which he is show-
ing wisdom; he is securing the help of
the men, as for example, Mr. Yeh Kung-
cho and Mr. Wu Chao-chu, both of whom
have practical administrative experience,
to undertake direct responsibility for
various departments of his government.
In this he is following the lead of Mukden,
which has known how to make finance
the touchstone of Manchurian prosperity.
The next thing he needs to do is to reach
an understanding with the powerful
natives of his own province, such as
General Chen Chung-ming; and if he
can do this he will become at once an im-
mensely powerful and highly important
national figure dominating the South
Western group.

Assuming what is quite reasonable,
that Dr. Sun emerges from the present
crisis an outstanding figure, with a series
of ranks of competent colleagues behind him,
what is likely to be his general policy
with respect to unification and a national
government? Probably he will be inclined
here again to follow the policy of Man-
churia, to stand aside and wait on
events. Whilst doing so, he has to justify
his administration of Kwangtung by the
most exacting of tests that of a balanced
budget. Can he, in Kwangtung, cut his
expenditure below the level of his in-
come? This is bound, in future, to be the
first and the last test of his administrative
capacity, as it is and always will be the
practical test of the individual life. The
establishment of this test as the criterion
of administrative success or failure must
come very soon, and when it has come,
although the full measure of the Hon-
ghai spirit in the body politic of China
may remain for a long time a pious as-
piration rather than an accomplished fact,
China as a market-place will have been
largely restored, and political confidence
will speedily succeed financial rehabilita-
tion.

We believe that it is in this spirit that
the whole future should be viewed, that
the test of each leader's capacity should be
simply the banker's test. It is a remark-
able and interesting fact that it is pre-
sently in those regions of China where
there is a fairly good financial organi-
zation that there still exists, with all the
proclaimed chaos in the land, peace and
contentment.

THE SWEEPSTAKE DISPUTE.

THE ARBITRATORS' DECISION.

SHANGHAI CLAIMANT DECLARED THE OWNER OF THE TICKET.

The Board of Arbitration which sat for so many nights during June, at the Chinese Club, to decide the rightful ownership of the ticket No. 3000 which won the Chinese Club's Sweepstake on the last Hongkong Derby, the prize in question being worth \$50,000 issued its award, yesterday, in favour of the Shanghai claimant.

It will be remembered the rival claimants were Mr. Chik Soon Ling, of the China Specie Bank, Shanghai and Mrs. Violet Chan of Hongkong. The award mentions that it was agreed between the parties that Mr. Chik should be described as the plaintiff and Mrs. Chan as the defendant.

The Award states that, from the beginning the arbitrators realised that the case was one of the utmost gravity to the parties, irrespective of the money involved; they appreciated the consequences which must necessarily flow from the award as against the party against whom it was made. Mindful of the immense responsibility of the task, they had spared no effort to arrive at a just conclusion from the evidence. The Award proceeds to set out the findings of the Arbitrators on the more important issues involved.

THE MEMORANDUM MADE BY MR. CHIK.

As regards the memorandum or slip on which the number of the ticket was written, the Arbitrators stated that they accepted substantially the evidence that it was written by the plaintiff at the time when he purchased his ticket. They found as a fact that the document was in existence and in the possession of the plaintiff's nephew before the plaintiff returned to Shanghai on January 12th, 1923. Commenting on the existence and genuineness of this document, the Arbitrators said that the contradiction between the evidence of Mr. Russ (who stated that the document was shown to Mr. Jenkin) and that of Mr. Jenkin (who stated that the document was not seen by him at the conference) was more apparent than real.

The Award added: We find that both Mr. Russ and Mr. Jenkin told the truth to the best of their respective recollections. It is, of course, obvious that, before we can accept the suggestion made by Mr. Zeitlyn at the last moment, we must not only find that the document was not shown to Mr. Jenkin, but also that it was not in the possession of Mr. Russ, and that Mr. Russ was party to manufacturing false evidence for the purpose of these proceedings. We see absolutely nothing in support of such a finding, and we do not so find. In our opinion, Mr. Zeitlyn's suggestion should never have been made, because there was no evidence in support of it, and we entirely dissociate ourselves from the strictures which Mr. Zeitlyn thought fit to pass on the evidence of Mr. Russ, which, in our opinion, are not in any way warranted.

INCIDENTS ON THE DAY OF THE RACE.

As to the incidents on the day of the race, the Arbitrators have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that no one in Hongkong or Shanghai knew, on 1st March who was actual owner of ticket No. 3000; it was known by the afternoon of that day that the ticket was sold through Mr. Ng. The Arbitrators accepted the ticket 3000 and that Mr. Ng was in Shanghai with the counterfoils. They entirely rejected the evidence given on behalf of the defendant that Mrs. Ng learned the number from Dr. Woo, that she then discovered that her own ticket was No. 3007; that she at once remembered that Mrs. Chan purchased her ticket just before herself, and was therefore the owner of 3000, and that the members of the family therefore recalled the incidents of a Christmas Eve party, referred to later in the Award.

THE TELEGRAMS.

With regard to the telegram from "Henry" to Mr. Sydney Ng Quinn in Shanghai, reading "Urgent we have won first prize cash sweep number 3000 must return immediately reply," the arbitrators found that this telegram was not sent off by Mr. Henry Wei on the instructions of the defendant on the afternoon of March 1st. "We find that the defendant did not tell him to send off this telegram and did not tell him to wire Mr. Ng at all." This telegram was sent off as an urgent telegram, and was despatched from Hongkong at 3.25 p.m. on the 1st March.

"We cannot believe," the Award continues, "that Mr. Ng did not know of the contents of this telegram before he went to interview the plaintiff on the morning of the 2nd March. And we

desire to express our regret that, in spite of the suggestion thrown out by a member of the Board that a certified copy of the receipt signed by the person who first received this telegram would be of great assistance to us, and in spite of the fact that the Court adjourned from 13th to 21st June to await the arrival of Mr. Henry Wei, no such document has been placed before us."

With regard to the telegram signed "Lizic," addressed to Mr. Ng in Shanghai, reading "Reply immediately, who won ticket number 3000? I lost her ticket" (which telegram Mr. Henry Wei claimed to have sent off), the Arbitrators state: "We regret to say that to our minds his story is most unconvincing and one which we find ourselves totally unable to accept. We are not at all satisfied that the telegram was even sent off by Mr. Henry Wei, but in our opinion the probabilities are that it was sent off by a member of, or by someone connected with, the defendant's family. This telegram tends to confirm our view that no one knew, on the 1st March, who was the owner of 3000 and that, as regards the defendant's family, this ignorance persisted up till at least the 3rd March."

THE CHRISTMAS EVE PARTY.

It will be remembered that a great deal of evidence was called as to a Christmas Eve party at 5, Arbuthnot Road, when ticket 3000 was stated to have been sold to Mrs. Chan. The Arbitrators' comment on this part of the case is as follows:—"We find that a party such as described by the evidence given by and on behalf of the defendant did take place, but we are unable to accept the evidence given as to the sale and purchase of tickets Nos. 3000 to 3070. We reject such evidence as being untrue."

A PRE-CONCEIVED INTENTION.

As to Mr. Ng's (Mr. Sidney Quinn's) visit to the plaintiff, the Arbitrators state: "In our opinion Mr. Ng went to that interview with the pre-conceived intention of getting hold of the ticket 3000, which he must have recollected or discovered as having been purchased from him by the plaintiff."

DISCLOSURE OF TELEGRAMS.

As to the disclosure of telegrams, the Arbitrators find that when the plaintiff and his nephew stated that all the telegrams passing between them had been exhibited, they were stating something which they knew to be untrue. The Arbitrators, however, did not attach any real importance to this because certified copies of further telegrams did not materially affect the plaintiff's case. At any rate, the Arbitrators found that the telegrams did not bear out the suggestion that they contained inherent evidence of conspiracy between the plaintiff and his nephew; on the contrary, they found the telegrams were genuine. The Arbitrators also expressed the opinion that some remarks by Mr. Zeitlyn with regard to telegrams disclosed on his side were not altogether frank.

The Arbitrators accept the evidence of Mr. Chik's nephew that he was congratulated by the Ng family on the 4th March on his uncle having won the prize; they believed that Mr. Ng did notify, before the race, the loss of the counterfoils, but were not satisfied that they could not be found before the commencement of the Arbitration proceedings. Certain telegrams sent to Shanghai, the Arbitrators found, were in fact sent with the sole object of frightening the plaintiff from coming to Hongkong to substantiate his claim. The Arbitrators were not satisfied that the tickets 3071-3080, as a whole, had been satisfactorily accounted for.

THE PROBABILITIES.

Finally, as to the probabilities of the case generally, and the suggestion that the plaintiff concocted the story on which his claim was based, the Arbitrators pointed out that the risk which the plaintiff was running, and knew he was running, in preferring a dishonest and fraudulent claim, must have been great: so great indeed that no one but a lunatic would dare run it, because at any time the ticket might have been found and produced, and the counterfoil of the ticket might have been found and produced, and the production of either of these would have or might have branded the plaintiff at once as a criminal and a rogue. On the other hand, the risk to the opposite party was relatively small. From the point of view of the probabilities the Arbitrators accepted the plaintiff's story in preference to that of the defendant.

THE AWARD.

"We therefore find and award," concluded the arbitrators, "that the plaintiff was and is the owner of the ticket No. 3000, and that the defendant never

CORRESPONDENCE.

GARDENING.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—Your correspondent is mistaken at least twice.

- 1.—Pointsettias in Hongkong are the better for pruning twice a year.
- 2.—The "flamingo red" which appears in the winter is not the result of a change in colour of the summer foliage, but is produced by "bracts" surrounding the flowers which appear in the early winter.
- 3.—This is the doubtful point, I am not sure whether or no the person who did the pruning is an "idiot," he may be, but has done some useful work, and I think ignorance will scarcely excuse your correspondent if he does not offer an ample apology to those he unjustly abuses.—Yours faithfully, L. GIBBS.

Hongkong, July 6th, 1923.

THE MAIL GUN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—I think it may be of some interest to the general public to know what purpose is now served by the mail gun at the Peak, which in the past was fired to announce that a mail-boat from home had been sighted.

The gun is now fired to notify all who hear it that a mail, either from Europe or from Canada or the United States, has been brought ashore and will be ready for delivery after an interval of about an hour.—I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant,

R. E. LINDSELL

(Postmaster-General).

General Post Office, Hongkong.

July 6th, 1923.

"BENEFIT" ENTERTAINMENTS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—From time to time one reads announcements of benefit entertainments in the local Press. In most cases the promoter gives a percentage only, but rarely is the amount of the percentage made public. Older, and possibly more experienced countries, insist that the percentage shall be a substantial one, and, in some instances, as much as seventy-five per cent, must go to the charity named, it having been found that, lacking strict supervision, the promoter of a "benefit" performance often reaps the most benefit, for the public naturally flock to the entertainment, under the impression that they are helping charity. Would it be too much to ask if there are any regulations governing benefit performances in Hongkong, and, if not, is it not possible to have them brought under some form of supervision? In conclusion, I may say that, without exception, where entertainments of this kind have been placed under government control, public patronage has been much more largely extended.—Yours, etc.,

"PRO BONO PUBLICO"

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual report of this Company states that the Quinquennial valuation has resulted in a total surplus (excluding interim bonuses already paid) of £943,810, of which the Directors have decided to divide £760,291. Of this sum £573,679 (in addition to £102,820 paid as interim bonuses during the Quinquennium) belongs to the policy-holders, and £286,612 to the shareholders. The amount carried forward undivided is £31,510. The Directors have investigated in detail the whole of the securities comprised in the Life Assurance Fund, and, after making full provision for any depreciation, are in a position to report that the market value of the whole of the securities comprised in that Fund was at the 31st December, 1922, in excess of the total amount shown in the balance-sheet.

was and is not the owner of the ticket No. 3000." The last paragraph of the Award states that the Arbitrators are making no charge for their services as Arbitrators.

The Arbitrators were Messrs. Ho Kwong, Ho Leung, Cheung Taci, Wan Yick Shing and J. M. Tan.

Mr. M. K. Lo was legal adviser to the Arbitrators.

The plaintiff, Mr. Chik Soon Ling, was represented by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Lee and Ruse).

Mr. Elsiey Zeitlyn (instructed by Messrs. G. K. Hall, Brutton & Co.) represented Mrs. Violet Chan.

Mr. H. K. Hung watched the proceedings for the Chinese Club.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

TO-DAY'S GYMKHANA.

Training for to-day's Extra Gymkhana meeting concluded yesterday morning. The training times show the new ponies from Shanghai to be faster on the whole than the Hongkong ponies. The best of the new ponies appear to be Country Mouse, Silvio, Sharpshooter, Mopoke, and Imbros. This latter pony is much fancied for the sixth race—the three quarter of a mile event (open to 1923 Gymkhana sub-griffins).

The main event for the day will be the race from the two mile post once round and in. Mr. Warrack's Australgard is a likely winner, but Mr. John Peel's Yellow River should make him go all out. It is uncertain whether Diadem Dahlia will be able to run in this race. The pony went lame recently and his condition is at present doubtful. Mr. Eric Moller, the well-known Shanghai jockey, is engaged to ride this pony, should he be fit enough to turn out. Mr. Moller may also ride one or two other mounts during the racing.

Another new rider who will appear at to-day's races is Major White of the R.A.S.C. Major White has only recently arrived from Home, where he was keenly interested in racing and he comes here with a reputation as a jockey. During the training he has shown himself to be a very capable rider but like all other newcomers he finds a great contrast between the English race horse and the China race pony. Captain Spinks, the well known owner and rider at the Hongkong races, will ride in Hongkong for the last time this afternoon. Capt. Spinks leaves for Home on Wednesday, and his departure will be regretted by his many friends of the Jockey Club.

Selections for the races:—

Three quarter mile: "A" class handicap.—1, Australgard; 2, Roman Woodcock; 3, Strathfarrar.

Half mile race for 1923 Subscription griffins.—1, Country Mouse or Sharpshooter; 2, Mopoke.

Novices' Race (once round).—1, Rivergrass (Major White); 2, Satisfaction Dahlia (Mr. Harpadian); 3, Dapper Dan (Mr. Roza).

Race from the two mile post once round and in.—1, Australgard; 2, Yellow River; 3, The Gambler.

Saddling Race.—Open. Three quarter mile race for 1923 sub-griffins.—1, Imbros; 2, Mopoke; 3, Sharpshooter.

Three quarter mile race: "B" class handicap.—1, Pickpocket; 2, West River; 3, Wombat.

One and a quarter mile race.—1, Roman Pride; 2, Roman Woodcock; 3, Starland.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

LEAGUE TABLES.

"A" DIVISION.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
I.R.C.	7	7	0	7
H.K.C.C.	7	6	1	6
C.R.C.	7	5	2	5
K.C.C.	6	4	2	4
U.S.R.C.	7	3	4	3
University	7	2	5	2
Club de Recreo	6	1	5	1
Civil Service	7	0	7	0

"B" DIVISION.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
C.R.C.	9	8	1	8
I.R.C.	8	7	1	7
University	7	6	1	6
Queen's College	8	5	3	5
C.C.C. "B"	9	4	5	4
K.C.C. "A"	8	5	3	5
Club de Recreo	7	4	3	4
K.C.C. "B"	8	3	5	3
C.S.C.C.	8	2	6	2
C.C.C. "A"	8	0	8	0
N.T.C.	8	0	8	0

The following matches have been arranged for to-day:—

K.C.C. "A" v. I.R.C.
K.C.C. "B" v. C.S.C.C.
C.C.C. "A" v. N.T.C.

A CHINESE SOLDIER'S STORY.

A Chinese who alleged himself to be a member of the defeated Kwangai soldiery appeared before Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Magistracy yesterday morning charged with being in unlawful possession of a rattan basket.

Asked how he came to be in possession of the basket the defendant stated that when his regiment suffered defeat he made his way to Macao in search of work. He failed to find any, and was so hard pressed that he pawned everything he possessed excepting the coat and trousers he stood up in, and the basket, which was made the subject of the charge. He managed to get down to Hongkong eventually in the hope of seeing a particular Kwangai colonel who he thought would help him. On arrival here he found that he had not quite enough money to put up at a boarding house for the night, and so he went to sell the basket. Then it was that the police arrested him.

His Worship dismissed the man's story remarking that had he really pawned everything, at Macao, it was hardly likely he would keep the basket. He would be sentenced to one week's imprisonment with hard labour.

CUT GLASS.

BEAUTIFUL NEW DESIGNS.

GUARANTEED GENUINE.

FLOWER BOWLS
WATER JUGS
FRUIT STANDS
SWEET DISHES
CAKE BASKETS
WINE GLASSES



SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

SALAD BOWLS
CELESTIAL VASES



1st FLOOR.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

CAFÉ WISEMAN

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS

PASTRY COOKS

AND

CATERERS.

All Bread, Cakes and Pastry are made at our Daylight Bakery under expert European supervision.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

COLUMBIA

GRAND OPEA RECORDS.

6011 "TOSCA" ... SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.	A 6167 "FAUST" ... OPERA HOUSE ORCHESTRA.
SELECTIONS PARTS 1-2	SELECTIONS PARTS 1-2
60143 "LA BOHEME" ... OPERA HOUSE ORCHESTRA.	453 "TANNHAUSER" ... SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
SELECTIONS PARTS 1-2	FANTASY
	"LOHENGGRIN" ... INTRODUCTION ACT 2.

ETC.

AT

ANDERSON'S.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE C. 3871.

"SPECIALIZE IN CUTTING AND MAKING LOOSE COVERS"

AND HAVE LARGE STOCKS OF ARTISTIC AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS NOT OBTAINABLE ELSEWHERE IN THE COLONY.

TAFETAS AND CHATONNES.

PATTERN BOOKS ON REQUEST.

TAPESTRIES IN PLAIN COLOURS AND MANY FINE

PERIOD DESIGNS.

QUOTATIONS AND PATTERNS FURNISHED FOR EVERY CLASS OF UPHOLSTERY WORK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ALEX. ROSS & CO. (CHINA), LTD.
OUR MACHINERY SHOW GODOWN
 has TODAY been TRANSFERRED
 from Blue Buildings, Wanchai, to No. 8
 DUNDRELL ST.
ALEX. ROSS & CO. (CHINA), LTD.
 Telephone: Central 2487.
 Hongkong, 7th July, 1923. [1039]

PEAK CLUB
BAND NIGHTS.

OWING to a Change of Arrangements, the
 Band of the King's Regiment will not
 be available on the 11th Instant. A
 VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT will however
 be given at 8.15 p.m. by Miss L. M. M. Miss
 BETTY CHARLES, Mr. BOB HARPER and Mr.
 HARRY LEXES, followed by a DANCE.
 As the Hall will be furnished as a Lounge,
 only a limited number of Tickets (25 each)
 will be available. Applications should be made
 to the No. 1 Box as soon as possible.
 The Band Night originally notified for the
 14th Instant will be held on WEDNESDAY,
 the 18th JULY, 1923, at 8.30 p.m.
E. B. C. HORNELL.
 Hon. Secretary.
 1036]

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE
CORPS.

PROMENADE CONCERT
 on
VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND
 at 5.15 p.m.
SATURDAY, 21st JULY.
 When the King's Regiment Band will play,
 assisted by Well-known Vocalists.

Tickets (\$1 each) can be obtained from—
ANDERSON, MUNO, CO.,
 and
 1039] **VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"LAOMELIN"
 are hereby notified that the Cargo will be
 discharged into HOLT'S WHARF, Kowloon, where
 it will be at Consignee's risk and subject
 to terms and conditions of storage at HOLT'S
 WHARF. The Cargo will be ready for delivery
 from Godown on and after 6th July.
 Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice
 has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.
 All broken, chafed, and damaged goods
 are to be left in the Godowns, where they will
 be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays
 between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon
 within the free storage period.
 No claims will be admitted after the goods
 have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods
 remaining undelivered after the 12th July,
 will be subject to rent.
 All Claims against the Steamer must be
 presented to the undersigned on or before the
 12th July, or they will not be recognized.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 6th July, 1923. [1035]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHER
SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ
 (United Netherlands Navigation Co.)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN
 (Holland-East Asia Line).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From BREMEN, HAMBURG, AMSTER-
 DAM, ROTTERDAM & GENOA.

THE Steamship
"SALEIER"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
 of Cargo by her are notified that the Cargo
 is being landed at their risk into the
 Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of
 the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
 Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the
 wharves, delivery may be obtained.
 Goods not cleared by the 12th July, 1923,
 will be subject to rent.
 All broken, chafed and damaged packages are
 to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
 examined on the 12th July, 1923, at 10 a.m., by
 Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
 Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
 sented in writing within 10 days after arrival
 of steamer, otherwise they will not be
 recognized.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by the
 undersigned in any case whatever.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 6th July, 1923. [1034]

TENDERS WANTED.

RELIABLE CONTRACTORS are invited
 to tender for the following Works—
 Over 20,000 cu. feet Cut-moulded and Fine
 Punched Granite.
 Over 25,000 cu. feet Brickwork.
 For Particulars, apply to
HONGKONG REALTY & TRUST
CO., LTD.
 Architects,
 Powell's Buildings.
 1026]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Four
 Rooms on Fifth Floor.
 Apply
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF CANTON, LTD.

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS'
SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.,
 SHARE AND LAND BROKERS.

No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
 2nd Floor.

Telephone No. C. 4303.

INTIMATIONS

LEEDS & LE MAR.

M. R. HARRY LEEDS and Miss **TRIXIE**
LE MAR who recently appear-
 at the "STAIR" will stay in the Colony till the
 END OF JULY, and will be pleased to ACCEPT
 ENGAGEMENTS for PRIVATE ENTERTAIN-
 MENTS, BANQUETS, CLUBS, DANCES,
 &c. They will give their Services gratuitously
 for any Charities.
 Address:—ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

CHINA MINING & METAL CO., LTD.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 1st JULY, 1923, the
 Registered Office of the above-named
 Company will be located:—c/o JOHNSON,
 STOKES & MASTER, PRINCES BUILD-
 ING, HONGKONG.

CHINA MINING & METAL CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, 30th June, 1923. [1013]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Six
 Dollars per Share for the Six Months
 ending 30th JUNE, 1923, will be payable on
 TUESDAY, JULY 24th, on which date
 Dividend Warrants may be obtained on ap-
 plication at the Company's Office.
 The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
 will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th, to
 MONDAY, the 23rd JULY (both days in-
 clusive), during which period no Transfer of
 Shares can be registered.
 By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
 Acting Secretary.
 Hongkong, 25th June, 1923. [995]

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that the SALE advertised
 Below, which has been frequently
 Postponed, Pending Negotiations between
 the Parties Concerned, will now, the Negotia-
 tions having finally Broken Down, positively
 take place on JULY 17th, the Date advertised
 Below. [1028]

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
 Situate
 No. 13, WING HING STREET,
 VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee
 By
PUBLIC AUCTION,
 IN ONE LOT
 On
TUESDAY,
 The 17th DAY OF JULY, 1923, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.
 By
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS
 At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL
 THAT piece or parcel of ground situate
 at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and
 registered in the Land Office as SECTION
 A of INLAND LOT No. 2166 together with
 the messuages erections or buildings thereon
 now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and
 Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear
 of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2166
 being a scavenging lane. All of which pre-
 mises are held for the residue of the term of
 76 years from the 14th day of May, 1918,
 created by the Crown Lease thereof together
 with the valuable machinery now situate in
 or upon the said premises and at No. 1
 Gordon Street.
 Particulars and Conditions of sale may be
 obtained from
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS
 Solicitors,
 8, Des Voeux Road Central,
 and
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS
 Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
 to sell by Public Auction,
 on
MONDAY, the 16th JULY, 1923,
 commencing at 3.00 p.m.,
 at their Sales Room, DUNDRELL STREET—

ONE SET OF MINT MACHINERY.
 This lot comprises a complete set of Mint
 Machinery, capable of producing 100,000 (one
 hundred thousand) pieces 10-cent (twenty cent)
 coins or 200,000 (two hundred thousand) pieces
 10-cent (ten cent) coins per working day of 10
 hours.
 (Further particulars and inspection orders
 may be obtained from Messrs. Gilman & Co.,
 Ltd., or the Undersigned.)
 Terms—20% of purchase money to be paid
 on fall of hammer. Balance to be paid within
 two weeks of day of sale.
LAMBERT BROTHERS,
 Auctioneers.
 953]

PREPAID "WANTED"
ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for
 Boxes—XK, XL, XS.

TO LET for Six Months, Partially
 Furnished, BUNGALOW on CASTLE
 PEAK ROAD—3 Reception, 3 Bed-rooms,
 Servants' Quarters, Garage, Bathing Beach.
 Immediate Possession.—Apply Box No. 4 XU,
 c/o Daily Press Office. [1105]

TO LET—ONE OFFICE ROOM in
 PRINCE'S BUILDING. Apply—HARRY
 WILKING & Co. [1105]

TO LET—EUROPEAN FLATS in Lee
 Building, Wanchai Gap Road. Apply
 to 32, Kennedy Road. [105]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

AN EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING
 will be held (Weather Permitting) at
 HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, JULY 7th,
 commencing 3.30 p.m.
 The Charge for Admission to the Public
 Enclosure will be \$1.
 Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform—Half Price.
 Members are advised that they must show
 their Badges to obtain Admission to the
 Members' Enclosure.
 Each Member has the right of introducing
 2 non-members to the Members' Enclosure.
 Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs.
 LINTHARD & DAVIS at \$5 each up to
 FRIDAY, JULY 6th.
 The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hong-
 kong to be present. [1013]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.
 FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO',
 LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENVENUE"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby in-
 formed that all Goods are being landed at
 their risk into the Godowns and/or extra
 hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
 Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
 Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves,
 delivery may be obtained.
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
 have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
 ing undelivered after the 9th inst., will be subject
 to rent.
 All Claims against the Steamer must be
 presented to the Undersigned on or before the
 24th inst., or they will not be recognized.
 All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
 to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
 examined on the 9th inst., at 10 a.m.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1923. [1020]

S.S. "ANGKOR"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEIL-
 LES, &c., in connection with above
 Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods,
 with the exception of Opium, Treasure and
 Valuables, are being landed and stored at their
 risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
 Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon,
 whence delivery may be obtained immediately
 after landing.
 Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
 intimation is received from the Consignees
 before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed
 here.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
 Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after
 the 10th instant, at Noon, will be subject to
 rent and landing charges.
 All claims must be sent in to me on or before
 the 14th instant, or they will not be
 recognized.
 All damaged packages will be examined on
 Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 10 a.m., by
 Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. RODENFUSER,
 Acting Agent.
 Hongkong, 4th July, 1923. [1025]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"AUTOLYCUS"
 are hereby notified that the Cargo will be
 discharged into HOLT'S WHARF, Kowloon, where
 it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to
 terms and conditions of storage at HOLT'S WHARF.
 The Cargo will be ready for delivery from
 Godown on and after 5th July.
 Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice
 has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.
 All broken, chafed and damaged goods are
 to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
 examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays
 between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon
 within the free storage period.
 No claims will be admitted after the Goods
 have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods
 remaining undelivered after the 11th July,
 will be subject to rent.
 All claims against the steamer must be pre-
 sented to the undersigned on or before the
 25th July, or they will not be recognized.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 5th July, 1923. [1030]

THE VALUE OF GOOD SIGHT

cannot be over-estimated. Slight stands
 for everything that is valuable or enjoy-
 able in life. You cannot tell if your eyes
 are right; you may see well yet have
 defective eyes. If you wish to have your
 eyes tested, the Refracting Room of The
 Hongkong Optical Co., successors to
 Clark & Co., Refracting and Manu-
 facturing Opticians—the most competent
 optical establishment in South China—
 located in 53, Queen's Road Central—
 is at your service. They have the equip-
 ments to test your eyes accurately.
 Testing the sight and fitting glasses is
 their specialty.—Adv. [101]

INTIMATION

TOILET SOAP BARGAINS

Yardley's Oatmeal Soap...	50 cts. per box
Coal Tar Soap...	50 "
Carbolic Soap...	50 "
Colgate's Floating Bath Soap...	20 " per Tab
Vivolia L. & L. Soap...	50 " per box
Carbolic Soap...	50 "
Coal Tar Soap...	50 "
Medical Soap...	\$1.20 "
Terebent Soap...	1.20 "
Zambuk Soap...	1.75 "
Cimolite Soap...	1.00 "
Colgate's Sulphur Soap...	60 cts. "
Zenobia Assorted Soap...	3.00 "
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The Daily Press.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1923.

CHANGE AND DECAY OR
PROGRESS?

Nobody in Hongkong imagines that in
 providing, as we do, some of our
 public officials with motor-cars we are
 imperiling the efficiency of the
 administration: else there might have
 been a storm of protest against the sugges-
 tion made this week at the Board of
 Education that one should be provided
 for the Director of Education. The peril
 is obscure enough to be generally over-
 looked, and we might never have suspected
 it had not an old Arab delivered himself
 of his views on the subject to the Hon.
 Mr. GEORGE MAXWELL, C.M.G., Chief
 Secretary to the Government of the
 Federated Malay States, who in turn
 related the conversation in a public
 speech at a banquet in London recently.
 Talking to Mr. MAXWELL on the change
 which had occurred in the general life of
 Malaya in recent years, the old Arab
 expressed the belief that "the Ford car
 was going to be the ruin of the British
 Empire." His argument was that in the
 old days, when the District Officers lived
 in their districts, their trips were limited
 to the extent to which their ponies would
 take them, seven miles out and seven
 miles back. In this way the officers came
 to know practically every man in the dis-
 trict, and to know every local grievance.
 But now, the Arab said, all the officer had
 to do was to jump into his car and go
 off thirty miles for a game of tennis.
 "That is very true," said Mr. MAXWELL,
 "and it is one of the things that has
 brought about the loss of touch with the
 people of the country. It is impossible to
 get back the conditions of the old days;
 it cannot be done; but the fact remains
 that we have lost touch, and we must do
 all we possibly can to get it back again."

Every allowance, of course, must be
 made for the little inexactitudes which
 often characterize post-prandial speeches.
 The loss of touch can hardly be due
 so much to the advent of the Ford car
 or the Rolls-Royce (which we suspect
 Government officers in Malaya, as else-
 where, are inclined to prefer), as to the
 growth in the population, for as Mr. MAX-
 WELL had already remarked in his speech
 "the place has so enormously increased
 that it is impossible to have that personal
 touch with the people that we had in the
 old time; where there were ten, now there
 are hundreds, so that it is impossible to
 know them all." In the circumstances
 one might reasonably suppose that the
 only means by which the officials can hope
 to keep in touch with an expanding
 population is by a more rapid means of
 travel among them, so that, contrary to
 the old Arab's dictum, the motor car
 should prove the salvation rather than the
 ruin of the Empire, if this is dependent
 on the closeness of touch which the
 officials are able to maintain with a
 steadily increasing and expanding native
 population. We do not suppose that
 Mr. MAXWELL seriously adopted the old
 Arab's explanation of the loss of touch
 between the officials and the people; at
 all events he recognized that there were
 others. "In the old days we had those
 big men who made the Empire, not only
 in Malaya but throughout the Colonies,"
 (Incidentally, who does not recollect a
 certain public reminder a few years ago
 of the "giants" who participated in the
 Government of Hongkong in former
 days?) According to Mr. MAXWELL those
 "big men" of other days in Malaya
 succeeded "not perhaps, because they
 were specially brilliant or clever, but
 because they were men, and they acted like
 men, and men understood them," whereas
 now "we are in danger of seeing public
 men become mere machines." The change
 on which Mr. MAXWELL comments is not
 so much in the individual, perhaps, as
 in the community. The public man of
 the village is necessarily in closer touch
 with the community than it is possible
 for a public man to be whose concern
 is with the interests of a large and ever-
 increasing population spreading out over
 a wide territory. "Times change and
 we change with them." They are chang-
 ing in the East perhaps as rapidly as they
 are changing anywhere. Mr. MAXWELL
 remarked of Malaya that "the people
 of the country have entirely changed
 within the last generation," but it
 is pleasing to see that he is able to
 say of the young educated Malay that
 while there is still observable in him
 the personal charm of his forefathers,
 "he is a much harder worker and
 is a more industrious man than his
 forefathers were." It is Mr. MAXWELL's
 opinion that these young men are going to
 make their mark in the country. "He has an
 equally good opinion of the Straits-born
 Chinese who have "all acquired the
 pleasant charm of the people who are
 born in the country," and they form,
 moreover, "a strong, virile race who are
 going to make themselves felt." Con-
 sequently, to-day the officials in Malaya
 have to deal with a community very
 different in many ways to the community
 that the "giants" of earlier times had
 to shepherd, and the problems of govern-
 ment in these native territories are not
 growing easier. But we see no reason to
 anticipate in spite of the growing use
 of "the Ford car," that the new
 generation of officials will not compare
 favourably with the older generation
 in measure of sympathy, understand-
 ing and tact in management neces-
 sary to engage the loyalty and interest
 of the native population to the ideals of
 progress and development implanted by
 the founders of the State organization.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Yunnanese army has
 retaken Shinkwan.

The total output of Kailan Mining
 Administration's mines for the week
 ending June 23rd, amounted to 59,810 tons
 and the sales during the period to 79,134
 tons.

A promenade concert, under the
 auspices of the Hongkong Volunteer
 Defence Corps, is advertised for Saturday
 July 21st on the Volunteer Parade
 ground.

A fishing junk which was sheltering
 near Cap Rock from the typhoon on
 Monday, parted her cable. She went
 ashore and was soon battered to pieces.
 Her crew of eight were saved.

The locomotive which recently went over
 the embankment between Shatin and
 Tai Po as the result of a landslide was
 brought back on to the rails on Thursday.
 It is now in the workshops for overhaul.

Members of the Peak Club were notified
 by advertisement that as the Band of the
 King's Regiment will not be available for
 the 14th inst., a variety entertainment
 will be given on that date and that
 Wednesday July 18th will be Band Night,
 instead of the 14th.

A Chinese contractor's foreman named
 Yu San, living at 108, Second Street, was
 walking along Kennedy Road on Thurs-
 day when five men attacked him. One of
 them was armed with a dagger. They
 stole from him a quantity of clothing,
 jewellery, and twenty cents in money,
 and then escaped. The goods stolen are
 valued at about \$32.

The monthly water return gives the
 storage in the reservoirs supplying the
 City as 631 million gallons on 1st July,
 compared with 474 million gallons on the
 same date last year. The consumption
 was 183 million gallons against 262 million
 during June last year. The supply was
 intermittent during June, 1923, and con-
 stant during June, 1922, with the exception
 of the latter half of the month, when
 it was intermittent in the western part
 of the city. At Kowloon the storage in
 500 million gallons against 62 million last
 year, and the monthly consumption 48
 million gallons against 40 million last
 year. In June, 1923, the supply was
 restricted during the first half of the
 month, and in 1922 during the last week
 in the month.

In an article in the *Manchester*
Guardian Commercial on British interests
 in Chinese railways, written by a corres-
 pondent in Peking, it is stated that the
 bonds of the Peking-Hankun, Shanghai-
 Hangchow-Kingpo, and Shanghai-Nanking
 are protected as to interest and principal
 by revenues which range from twice to six
 times the requirements for service on the
 loan, revenues which are increasing and
 which are deposited in the bank specifically
 in effect acting as trustee for the
 bondholders. In addition, the lines upon
 which these funds are earned are subject
 to a considerable degree of protection
 given by foreign troops or ships. In con-
 trast to these three issues the remainder
 of the Chinese list is affected either by
 the fact of insufficient revenues or lack of
 control over funds which, under the
 unsettled conditions of to-day
 and because of the poverty of the
 Chinese Government, puts them into the
 list of speculative risks. The risk varies
 considerably in each case, and depends
 upon factors which are continually
 changing.

LAST NIGHT'S SWIMMING

FETE.
INTERESTING RACING.

The second night fete organised by the
 Victoria Recreation Club was held last
 evening at the Club. There was a good
 attendance of spectators though not so
 large as at some of last summer's fetes.
 There was a keen interest displayed in
 the racing throughout. The tit-bit of the
 evening was the last race on the
 programme, a one length scratch race
 (open). The entries included D. Lyon and
 J. Johnston, both winners of the harbor
 swim. A. F. May, a very promising
 young swimmer also entered. Johnston,
 although he had competed earlier in the
 evening in another event did not turn out
 for the race. The race was run off in
 two heats and in the final a very keen
 struggle for first place was witnessed
 between Lyon and May, Lyon just
 managing to get in a fifth of a second in
 front of May. May is swimming very
 well this year, and if he goes on improving
 as he is doing, our present champion
 will have to look to their laurels next
 year. May is still a youngster. At the
 conclusion of the racing a water polo
 match between the whites and the blues
 was played.

During the evening the Brunswick
 Studio Band provided a delightful pro-
 gramme of music and dancing was
 indulged in by the members and their
 lady friends.

Results:
 100 Yards Handicap (Services).—1.
 Gnr. Redick, 79.5secs.; 2. B. Wood,
 79.5secs.; 3. Gnr. McDnde, 80.1secs.
 Two Lengths Handicap (Boys).—1. A.
 Bliss, 34.2secs.; 2. W. Matchin, 35secs.
 High Dive.—1. A. Kitchell, 83 pts.; 2.
 W. Urquhart, 82 pts.; 3. A. May, 60 pts.
 Four Lengths Handicap (Members).—1.
 G. Razavet, 67.2secs.; 2. H. Duncan, 75
 secs.

Two Lengths Handicap (Girls).—1. R.
 Pathyjohns, 47.2secs.; 2. E. Allen, 45.2-
 secs.
 One Length Scratch Race.—1. D. Lyon,
 12.2secs.; 2. A. F. May, 12.3secs.
 Team Race (Two Lengths).—1. G. Jack's
 team, 2mins. 37secs.; 2. D. Lyon's

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

REPARATIONS DISCUSSIONS.

FRANCE TO FORMALLY REPLY TO BRITAIN.

London, July 5th.
The Daily Telegraph's diplomatic correspondent states that it is now generally assumed that Premier Poincaré will shortly despatch a formal written reply to the British questionnaire.

ANGLO-FRANCO-BELGIAN CONVERSATIONS RESUMED.

London, July 5th.
The conversations between Lord Curzon, Count de Saint-Aulaire (French Ambassador) and Baron Moncheur (Belgian Ambassador) were resumed at the Foreign Office this afternoon.

BRITAIN'S WAR DEBT.

ANOTHER BIG PAYMENT TO AMERICA.

Washington, July 5th.
The British Government has handed over United Kingdom Bonds to the face value of forty-six hundred million dollars, in connection with the settlement of the War Debt. The Acting Secretary of the U.S. Treasury has duly received the payment.

SOVIET CURRENCY.

A PROMISE OF STABILISATION.

Moscow, July 5th.
The Commissary of Finance has promised that the Currency will be stabilised within eighteen months.

AMERICA'S STEEL INDUSTRY.

PRESIDENT ENDORSES ABOLITION OF TWELVE HOUR DAY.

Tacoma, July 5th.
In the course of a speech delivered by President Harding, before embarking for Alaska, he hailed the decision of a large majority of the steel manufacturers to abolish the twelve-hour day immediately, as necessary owing to the additional labour available.

CRISIS IN SPAIN.

PRESIDENT OF WAR COUNCIL DEFIES GOVERNMENT.

Madrid, July 5th.
The agitation in regard to the disasters in Morocco has culminated in a grave constitutional crisis.
General Aguilera, President of the Supreme War Council, has been relieved of his post as a result of his attacking Senator Sanchez Toca, allegedly for the purpose of provoking a duel.
General Aguilera has refused to resign and has defied the Government. The army is rallying to the support of General Aguilera.

WORLD READJUSTMENT.

A GOVERNMENT "WITHOUT COURAGE OR CONVICTION."

Washington, July 5th.
Senator Underwood, sometimes called the "Presidential Possibility of 1924," who has recently returned from Europe, has made a statement urging the United States to help with the readjustment of the world, and arraigning the American Government as paralysed and "without a policy as regard the affairs of Europe, without courage or conviction, in fact without anything that makes a man a man, or a government a government."
Senator Underwood, however, does not favour the United States joining the world Court of International Justice.

AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN IN MOSCOW.

Moscow, July 5th.
A number of American business men are at present in Moscow, including Mr. Sinclair, who obtained the concessions in Sakhalin.

MARINE CABLES.

THE DOCKERS' STRIKE.

ATTEMPTED SETTLEMENT BY TRANSPORT WORKERS' UNION.

London, July 5th.
There are now eighteen thousand dockers on strike in London. Seven thousand have struck at Manchester, five hundred at Liverpool, and eleven hundred at Birkenhead.

London, July 5th.
The national defence committee of the transport workers' union has passed a resolution unanimously instructing the striking dockers to resume on July 9th. The national council of port labour employers had previously passed a resolution calling on the transport workers' union to secure the dockers' adherence to the national wages agreement.

THE LEAGUE AND SLAVERY.

Geneva, July 5th.
The Council of the League of Nations has instructed the secretariat to continue its efforts to obtain more information on the subject of slavery, and has authorised the secretariat to communicate with non-members of the League.

RUHR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF HONOURED.

Paris, July 5th.
General Degoutte, the Commander-in-Chief in the Ruhr, has been awarded the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

BETTER OUTLOOK IN EGYPT.

Cairo, July 5th.
Martial law has been abolished.

SABOTAGE CONDEMNED.

GERMAN TRADE UNIONISTS DISAGREE WITH NATIONALISTS.

Berlin, July 5th.
As the result of a visit by the Papal Nuncio, Monsignor Pacelli, to Dr. Cuno, the latter has promised to issue a declaration condemning sabotage in the occupied territory. The committee of the Trade Union Federation has passed a resolution condemning criminal acts of sabotage by the Nationalists as incompatible with the maintenance of the workers' passive resistance, and summoning the workers to counteract the saboteurs.

THE "LEVIATHAN".

SAILS FOR EUROPE.

New York, July 5th.
Following a great campaign of publicity, the a.s. "Leviathan," the former German liner "Vaterland," sailed on Independence Day on its first voyage as "one hundred per cent. American." There were seven hundred passengers on board, including the Labour Secretary, Mr. Davis, who is proceeding to Europe to study the immigration problem at its source.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

SIX KILLED ON LEEDS-STOCKPORT EXPRESS.

London, July 5th.
The Leeds-Stockport express collided with a light engine near Huddersfield, and six persons were killed and seven injured.

INCREASED BANK RATE.

STERLING RELAXED IN NEW YORK.

London, July 5th.
Although the rise in the Bank rate was not generally expected, it has been received with relief, as ending a state of uncertainty. It is said that the advance is made with a view to curtailing American borrowing in the London market. Some financial quarters are of the opinion that the movement will retard the long-expected improvement in trade. Others expect a slowing down of the British Government's deflationary measures. Sterling in New York consequently rallied to 4.55, though it has since relaxed to 4.55.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS.

London, July 5th.
The weather at Wimbledon was blazing hot. The stands were crowded. The ladies' singles final will be played to-morrow, and the men's on Saturday.
Middle, Lenglen and Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Beamish and Miss McNair 6-1, 8-2. In the mixed doubles, Vincent Richards and Mrs. Mallory beat Crawley and Miss McKane 4-6, 6-4, 6-2. In the men's doubles, Lenglen and Godfree beat Hillyard and Sherwell 6-4, 6-4, 6-1. All these were fourth round matches. Mr. Gomer and Flaqueur beat Lacoste and Borotra in the semi-final, 11-9, 4-6, 6-4, 3-6, 7-5.
Fifteen thousand people watched the match of the day, which was the Franco-Spanish semi-final. The Spaniards were a beautifully balanced pair. The French men were more brilliant but more erratic. De Gomer had the better of some thrilling rallies with Borotra, while his wonderfully accurate lobbing played a great part in the victory. The Spaniards have now to meet the winners of the Lyett and Godfree versus Deane and Eysse match in the final.
In the mixed doubles semi-final Lyett and Miss Ryan beat Wash and Malle Lenglen, 7-5, 6-2. The lady champion was fairly, while Miss Ryan was brilliant at the net and in this outcome her opponent. The victory was applauded most enthusiastically. In the fourth round of the ladies' doubles, Misses Austin and Colyer beat Miss Gross and Mademoiselle Vlasto 7-5, 8-0. In the mixed doubles Deane and Mrs. Barrow beat Hillyard and Mrs. Satterthwaite, 8-6, 4-6, 6-3.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BALANCE OF POWER IN THE PACIFIC.

THE BADLY PROTECTED DUTCH INDIES.

London, July 5th.
The Liverpool Journal of Commerce regrets the attempt, made by mischief-makers in Japan, to arouse feeling against Great Britain over the new naval base at Singapore. It declares that it is ridiculous to describe the establishment of the base as an offensive move against Japan, and points out that, had we harboured any such thoughts, we would certainly not have broken up our naval base at Weihaiwei, which would certainly have been a loaded pistol at the heads of the Japanese. The new base, besides protecting British commerce and Australasia, will permit us to exercise a steady influence should the much discussed war in the Pacific ever come to pass. In such an event, one of the first things to be done by one or other of the belligerents would certainly be an attempt to seize the badly-protected Dutch Indies, which could not be allowed by us, owing to the balance of power, and the Singapore base would be a very excellent means of preventing it.

The article concludes by saying that it is to be feared that both the malcontents in Japan and the anti-British section in the United States, lay themselves open to the suspicion of counting on the seizure of the Dutch Indies, in the event of war in the Pacific.

A REPLY TO MR. DARBISHIRE'S CRITICISM.

London, July 5th.
In a letter to the Morning Post, Mr. F. G. Penny M.P., replying to Mr. C. W. Darbishire's letter of July 2nd, declares that Mr. Darbishire's statement that the Singapore naval base would probably cost nearer £20,000,000 than £10,000,000, is unsupported by any evidence. Personally, he is of the opinion that the estimated cost is ample.

With regard to Mr. Darbishire's suggestion that Great Britain should depend on the goodwill of Japan, Mr. Penny declares that the measure of Japanese goodwill towards the British Empire will vary, as it always has done in the past, in direct ratio to the strength of the British Empire in the Far East.

He lays emphasis on the fact that the scheme is purely defensive, and that those best qualified to judge consider it essential to the safety of the Empire. It would be a thousand pities if the scheme became merely a counter game in party politics.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

ABROGATION OF EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY.

London, July 5th.
The Daily Telegraph's diplomatic correspondent gathers that there is a virtually unanimous opinion among the Washington Treaty Powers regarding the necessity, in view of the anarchic conditions prevailing in China, of delaying the abrogation, in practice, of many of the existing extraterritorial privileges enjoyed by their nationals. On the other hand, the opinion is held in some influential quarters that the proposed international commission should deal with extraterritorial problems, and the commission might be proceeded with, even though its conclusions would not yet be applicable.

Both Belgium and Holland are participating in the international discussions regarding steps for the protection of foreigners in view of their interests in China.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

"ENDEAVOUR TO CLEAR UP OBSCURE POINTS."

London, July 5th.
Reuter learns that although the Japanese Government has not yet replied to the British proposals for the protection of foreigners in China it generally approves the scheme. In the meantime diplomatic enquiries are being made in various capitals in order to clear up certain obscure points.

JAPAN WITHHOLDS EXPRESSION OF HER ATTITUDE.

Tokyo, July 5th.
According to authoritative opinion, Japan is not in any way opposed in principle to the British proposal for the protection of foreigners in China, which she is considering, but it is understood that she is not likely to give a definite expression regarding her attitude, until the matter has been formally discussed by the Diplomatic Corps at Peking.

RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVERSATIONS.

NIKOLAIJEVSK AND SAGHALIEN QUESTIONS CREATE A DEADLOCK.

Tokyo, July 6th.
On the suggestion of both delegates, the Russo-Japanese conversations have been called off for to-day's session. It is believed that the Nikolaievsk and Saghalien questions have created a deadlock.
It is understood that the conversations will be resumed on Monday, when it is probable other questions will be discussed. The Japanese decline to make any explanation, but M. Joffe's desire to confer with M. Davtian is given as a reason for the postponement by the Russian spokesman.

REPORTED DEADLOCK REGARDING NIKOLAIJEVSK CONFIRMED.

Later.
The deadlock regarding Nikolaievsk has been confirmed by the official Japanese spokesman, though this was stated not to be the reason for the calling off of the Conference to-day. Any prospect of an immediate breaking off of negotiations on that account is declared to be unlikely, because it is explained that the object of the present conversations is solely to discover possible points of approach for the conference. Therefore, despite differences of opinion on any one question, the whole field will be reviewed, after which the respective Governments will decide if formal conference is warranted.
Regarding Nikolaievsk, the Japanese view is that, if the Russians insist on setting off their responsibility for damage against that of the Japanese expeditionary force in Siberia negotiations must end.

CHINA'S THRIVING BANDITS.

INFLECT DEFEAT ON CHINESE TROOPS.

PEKING, July 6th.

Reports from Hankow disclose that Father Malotto is in a pitiable condition, and though he has not been badly treated, he is very sick.

Efforts made by the French and Italian Consuls to secure his release have proved unavailing, as the local authorities are powerless.

On June 28th, the troops sent to engage the bandits were badly beaten by the brigands.

ATTACK ON A JAPANESE POLICE STATION.

The Chinese-Korean bandits, who are making their headquarters at Antsuijen, crossed the Korean border during the early hours of July 3rd. They attacked a detached Japanese police station at Hsiting and cut the telegraph and telephone lines. After hours of fierce fighting, the bandits were driven back across the border.

The Japanese casualties were two policemen killed and two wounded.

A DISAPPOINTED FINANCE MINISTER.

SENDS A MESSAGE TO THE CABINET FROM TIENTSIN.

Peking, July 5th.
The Minister of Finance, Chang Ying Hua, proceeded to Tientsin yesterday evening. After his arrival he sent a message to the Cabinet, stating that he could not return to the Finance Ministry.

Chang Ying Hua had been striving hard to raise funds, but without much success, and the immediate cause of his departure was his failure to carry out his plan for the export of superfluous salt, which was generally opposed.

TAXATION CONTROVERSY.

"A NEW GENERATION WHICH KNEW NOT JOSEPH."

Tokyo, July 5th.
The long controversy in connection with taxation between the Municipality of Yokohama and the foreign perpetual leaseholders, which, it was thought, was finally settled by The Hague Court of Arbitration decision in 1903, might be revived if the representation adopted by the Assembly for presentation to the Mayor is accepted.

The representation expresses the hope that the local Municipality will proceed to disburse upon those foreign residents, who hitherto have not paid taxes, the arrears of which in 20 years have reached over Yen 3,000,000.

The representation states that the deficit in the local finances prevents the carrying out of various enterprises in the interests of Japanese citizens as well as those of foreign residents.

The Mayor has announced that he will finally decide the matter after a full consideration of the legal relationships of the residents, the Municipality and the Government.

The Japan Gazette, in the course of a leading article, explains that the move is an effort on the part of the new Assembly, "a new generation which knew not Joseph," to make political capital from a dead issue, and which has only to be quietened and reassured by the Central Government, which long ago accepted the 1903 decision.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

"SIGNIFICANT QUESTIONS."

Interesting evidence is furnished by German intentions regarding British trade and property if Germany had won the war by the following questionnaire which was addressed to the Chamber of Commerce at Lille on March 20th, 1918, just at the time of Ludendorff's final and fatal attempt to defeat the Allies:
The German Headquarters, demand a reply to the following questions by March 25th, 1918:
1.—What are the businesses which belong totally to or in part to English subjects?
2.—In what businesses are there, or have there been since the declaration of war in which English capital has been employed?

3.—What are or what were the businesses directed or controlled from England up to the declaration of war?

4.—Are there any branch offices, agencies, or stores which have any relation to the questions asked in Nos. 1 to 3?

5.—What are the landed properties which belong to English subjects?

6.—In what landed properties was a right or claim in favour of English subjects being granted?

7.—Are there any legal provisions which would give such rights to English subjects?

8.—What other English properties or possessions are there?

9.—What are the claims for debts by English creditors with regard to jurisdiction persons or natives of the occupied territory?—(Sgd.) Yov. (GRAEVITZ), General-leutnant und Kommandant.

To this communication the Lille Chamber of Commerce returned the following diplomatic reply:
The Chambers of Commerce in France are not consultative bodies, and are only concerned with questions of general interest. Their work does not comprise the collection of statistics for which in the functioning of their services no office exists. On this account our Chamber of Commerce has in its possession no documents which would enable it to reply to the demands put forward in the note of the 20th instant with regard to the property of English subjects or persons of English origin who have settled themselves in its province."

AXE IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

ABOLITION OF A GOVERNORSHIP?

The Portuguese Government Gazette published lately a proposal to be shortly brought forward before the Goa Legislative Council by one of its non-official members, Mr. Figueiredo, purporting to do away with the posts of Governors of Damann and Diu, the two ancient Portuguese possessions that constitute along with Goa the sole remnants of their once vast dominions in India. The proposal has met at Damann, with general disapproval, and provoked a vigorous protest from the Municipal Corporation. At a meeting of the Corporation, under the presidency of Dr. Castellan Fernandes, there was a large attendance of the leading citizens of the place. The Municipal Corporation of Nagar Avelly (which is a portion of Damann proper separated by a wide strip of British territory) also associated itself with the Damann Corporation.

The Damann Municipal President spoke first dwelling on the necessity of the Corporation voicing, before H.E. the Governor-General of Goa, the protest of the inhabitants of this place against the abolition of the governorship after over four centuries of its existence, as such a measure would be disastrous not only to the ancient traditions of the place, which the people highly cherished but also to their moral and material interests, besides lowering their political status and cutting short a certain measure of financial autonomy so lately granted to them by the Government of the Republic.

Mr. Francisco Xavier S. Carlos de Viegas, the President of the Municipal Corporation of Nagar Avelly, speaking on behalf of the people of that region, said that he associated himself thoroughly with the views expressed by Dr. Fernandes, and wished to enter an emphatic protest against the promulgation of the measure. He was followed by Mr. Constantino Roque da Costa a former plenipotentiary under the Municipal Government and one of the biggest landed proprietors of Damann. He showed the futility of the proposed abolition of the governorship which, under the circumstances in which they were placed, would certainly bring no appreciable measure of economy to the treasury, and approved of the proposal of representing the feelings of the inhabitants against the adoption of such a measure. The speeches being in Portuguese were interpreted in Gujarati for the benefit of a section of the people present at the meeting, and the proposal of Dr. Fernandes was unanimously carried.

GERMAN SUBMARINE CRIMES.

ADMIRAL SIMS'S REPLY.

In the House of Commons on April 30th Mr. E. D. Morel asked whether the attention of the Prime Minister had been drawn to a speech by Admiral Sims, of the United States Navy, delivered at Los Angeles City Club on April 3rd to the effect that there was no authentic record of an atrocity ever having been perpetrated by the commander and crew of a German submarine; and whether the Press stories of atrocities were nothing but propaganda. In a supplementary question Sir Harry Brittain suggested that it would be well to wait until a full report of the speech of "this very audacious American" Admiral had been received.

Admiral Sims has now sent to London the following telegram:
"I stated in addresses in California that, barring the case of the hospital ship Llandovery Castle, I did not know of any case where a German submarine commander had fired upon the boats of a torpedoed vessel; that the commanding officer and two officers of the submarine that torpedoed the hospital ship in question were tried in Germany after the war and punished; that the submarine commanders generally acted in a humane manner and in some instances gave the boats of torpedoed vessels food and water, a tow towards land, and sent out wireless signals giving their positions. See my book, 'The Victory at Sea,' pages 127 and 128."

"It is well known that the German Government ordered submarine commanders to torpedo merchant vessels without warning and also hospital ships if carrying troops. I did not discuss the orders of the German Government. My remarks referred exclusively to the conduct of the submarine commanders in carrying out their orders."

FUTURE OF FASCISMO.

APPEAL TO SIGNOR MUSSOLINI.

At the sitting of the Chamber on May 26th the Fascist deputy Signor Misuri made an eloquent appeal to Signor Mussolini that he should aid the return to normal constitutional methods. This appeal, coming from a sober Fascist deputy, produced a great impression.

Referring to the known proposals for electoral and constitutional reform, Signor Misuri said that the country did not want adventures, arising out of experiments. It had already had enough of them. The present exceptional régime could not last indefinitely.
The Government must continue to consider a sound and serious Opposition as a beneficial corrective of its action. Signor Mussolini, as a keen politician, must have perceived that while popular favour was passing for him, it was beginning to make reservations as to Fascismo.
The country had felt the helm of State was because it felt that the helm of State was in strong hands; but both friends and opponents were tired of his imitators, great and small. The Government itself might be compromised by the inexperienced and audacious of many of those who were around Signor Mussolini. It was now an important phase that part of the needless and encumbering baggage should be definitely abandoned.

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VETARZO**DR. RECLER'S****DESIGNS.**

[FROM "THE WESTMINSTER GAZETTE,"

"I can't decide," said Phyllis to me, "whether
to leave my jumper plain or embroidered
it in one of those lovely Egyptian designs."

"I think, if I were you—" I began.

"Leave it plain!" barked the Admiral
from behind his paper. "Designs are
dangerous."

"Dangerous!" exclaimed Phyllis. "My
dear old Nuncs, what do you mean?"

The Admiral screwed up his blue eyes till
his thick white eyebrows looked like a
couple of fat brushes.

"I mean 'dangerous,'" he snapped. "I
once had an uncle in the Civil Service,
whose career was ruined because his wife
had a fancy for a fat-to-do design on her
frocks."

This promised to be interesting. We sat
on either arm of his chair and insisted upon
the whole story.

"Very nice feller he was, too, poor
chap," continued the Admiral, when he had
been deprived of his paper. "Very prom-
ising feller, getting on nicely. They
gave him a rattling good appointment in
a post in China; deuced good it was. I
was a young lieutenant in those days, and
my ship was stationed close by."

"Well, when the appointment came
through, the first thing my Aunt Emily
thinks about, of course, is clothes. Never
saw the use of women's clothes, myself."

"Anyhow, amongst her fables she gets
a grand frock coming about fifty guineas;
all hems and gussets, or whatever you
women call 'em, and all down the front was
a kind of Chinese design stitched in bright
colours. Very pleased with it she was,
because she thought it looked Eastern, and
rich. She tells my poor Uncle Henry that
it will be 'so suitable' for China."

"Out they come to the port, and the
clothes with them, and as soon as they've
settled in a bit, they have to give a large
reception to all the Chinese big-wigs of the
district. A sort of self-introduction to the
local powers."

"My Aunt Emily thinks this is an occasion
for her smart frock. So she dolls herself up
in it and impresses it over with a fine scarf, and
she, and my poor Uncle Henry, receive all
their guests."

"Just when everybody had arrived and
things were beginning to hum nicely, my
aunt takes off her scarf, because she imagines
it's spoiling the effect of her frock. Fine big
scarf she was, and that embroidery was
as bright as a railway poster."

"In about two minutes time there was
an icy silence, which crept over the room
like a sea fog. My poor uncle began to
suspect that there was trouble in the wind.
It takes a great deal to agitate a Chinese
big-wig, but in ten minutes every Chinese
guest had left that house without a word
of explanation, obviously in various stages
of high displeasure and extreme offence,
and my poor uncle's prospects in the Civil
Service went with them."

"When I blew in, a few minutes after-
wards (I had been detained on my ship),
there were my poor Uncle Henry and my
Aunt Emily standing looking very dazed
in the middle of the empty reception room.
They told me all about it, my aunt nearly
in tears."

"Whatever can have offended them?"
she wailed.

"Holy Moses!" I gasped. "You're say-
ing something all up your frock!"

"What do you mean, saying something
up my frock?" she shrieked at me.

"I was trying to learn Chinese in those
days and I carried a dictionary in my pocket.
I whipped it out, and the three of us together
figured out the design on that frock, symbol
by symbol."

"The Admiral paused, his mouth pursed
into a button, and his month pursed
into a button."

"It's not for me to tell a couple of young
girls what that embroidery said, but it took
an hour and a half of cold water and smell-
ing salts to revive my aunt."

"The Chinese are a dignified and proud
nation, and my poor uncle had to resign his
post."

"All women ought to wear plain clothes."

MODERN MARRIAGE.

There is no topic on which people are so
ready to discourse as that of marriage, nor
is there any subject about which positive
assertions are more frequent or, as a rule,
more untrustworthy. Since the war it has
frequently been stated that the age of
marriage both for men and women, but
especially for men, has considerably in-
creased. The anxieties of the times and the
depression prevailing in industry lent
colour to this assertion, which is still very
widely believed. In his report, however,
on the Vital Statistics for 1921, which was
published on May 27th, the Registrar-
General makes the positive statement
that the ages now most frequently chosen
for marriage are, in the case of men,
twenty-four and, in the case of women,
twenty-one. Youth, in other words, is still
ready to accept the full responsibilities of
life in spite of all the difficulties which may
beset its path. Not only so, but the
percentage which a few years ago, foretold a
decline in the total number of marriages
has found no justification. The very
highest figure ever recorded was reached in
1920; in 1921 there was only a trifling
declension. Indeed, except for the years
1915-19, the war years and the year
1920, the rate just published has not
been exceeded since 1874. These (says
The Times) are signs of health in a
community of the most unmistakable
character, and afford solid ground for
the idea that the stress and anxiety
through which, as a people, we have
passed have in no way detracted from our
vitality or weakened our resolve. These
"high-spirited figures" should be set against
the 2,522 cases of divorce or annulment of
marriage which took place in the year under
review. That number has not, it is stated,
been exceeded in any former year, but it
amounts to only an insignificant proportion
of the total number of marriages, and
may properly be regarded as a
"casualty rate" rather than as a symptom
of ill-health. The present tendency
to exaggerate every failure of mar-
riage receives, in these figures, a necessary
corrective. The conclusion would seem to
be warranted that, as a whole, marriage is a
successful state towards which youth is
always straining, and in which, in spite of
multitudes of difficulties and dangers, the
vast majority of men and women in these
islands live their lives in happiness and
contentment.

"WHY I FLAP?"

[BY A BOMBAY FLAPPER.]

I am a flapper, and I desire to be nothing
else. My one error in life is the thought
that the time will come when my skirts will
have to be at least two inches longer than
they are now when an equal length of leg
—and not bad leg—will be hidden away.
It takes a bold girl to be a flapper—a
real one. I know quite well that my skirt
agitates the emotions of old ladies, who
think to themselves that such abbreviated
affairs, thank heaven, were never permitted
in their days. I know that my shapely
legs are the admiration of the other sex and
the envy of my own. I am "only a flapper."
Ah! But it's good to be a flapper. Good
to be young! And some day, alas, I shall
be middle aged and "respectable!"

None, but such as I really know how to
enjoy life, for I make my own pleasure
supply my own excitement, manufacture my
own thrills. When others are bored, I am
engrossed; in entertaining others I enter-
tain myself. As I drive through the streets
I am able to select just those who will
have passed me, surreptitiously turn their
heads and look back. And why? Not be-
cause they are horrified; but because they,
having seen, are pleased, and would see
again.

No ordinary natural man can resist me.
I have made it my study not only to attract,
but also to hold in bonds; that none can
break. I am a flapper, a coquette, and every
man is my slave. Women hate me—sheer
jealousy. Men love me—sheer admiration.

I am not conceited. I admit I am but one
of a crowd. There are other flappers who,
can flap as well as I, and in speaking for my-
self I speak for them. We are to be envied,
but we are also to be pitied.

Life will some day bring to us its sorrows,
even as now it brings its joys. But till that
time I dwell in the sunshine. I snap my
fingers at the future—I flap!

WEATHER REPORT.

July 6th at 11.20.—Pressure has decreased
slightly; at the m-j city of reporting stations
the wedge of relatively high pressure now
extends as far south as Formosa and Yap.

Gradients are shallow from Indo-China to
Yap and Guam.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending
at 10 a.m., 8.4 July, 1.00 inch. Total since
January 1st, 30.15 inches, against an average
of 41.55 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at
noon, 7th July, is as follows:—

Direction Force Forecast

Formosa Channel S. winds, moderate;
fair.

Hongkong to Gap Rock do.

South coast of China between
Hongkong and Lamouks do.

South coast of China between
Hongkong and Hainan do.

**HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.**

Hongkong Observatory, July 6th.

	Previous Day	On Day	At	At
	at 4 p.m.	at 4 a.m.	at 4 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.85	29.79	29.77	
Temperature	85	79	84	
Humidity	74	75	70	
Wind Direction	S	SSW	S	
Force	2	1	3	
Weather	c	c	c	
Rain	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Highest open-air temperature on 6th ... 88

Lowest open-air temperature on 6th ... 78

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From July 7th to 13th, 1923.

High Water. Low Water.

Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Sat.	7	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.
Sun.	8	4.31 a.m.	10.1	1.18 p.m.	3.6
Mon.	9	5.46 a.m.	10.4	1.24 p.m.	3.1
Tues.	10	6.57 a.m.	11.2	2.31 p.m.	2.7
Wed.	11	8.10 a.m.	12.2	3.36 p.m.	2.6
Thurs.	12	9.24 a.m.	13.0	4.40 p.m.	2.9
Fri.	13	10.38 a.m.	13.8	5.43 p.m.	3.1
		11.52 a.m.	14.5	6.46 p.m.	3.2

**BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS
OF KWANGTUNG.**

Waterlevels in English Feet at 8 A.M.

Place of Observation	Water level recorded	Water level in 1922	Water level in 1921
Wuchow, W. River	+14.70	-0.80	-
Kongmoon, W. River	+14.70	-0.80	-
Shanghai, N. River	+27.00	-	-
Shanghai, S. River	+27.00	-	-
Shanghai, E. River	+27.00	-	-
Shanghai, W. River	+27.00	-	-

Engineers in Charge.

The excavations on the site of a Roman
station near Bonn have afforded proof that
the place was the centre of a thriving
iron industry in the fourth century.

The report of the Public Trustee
states that the gross proceeds of the real-
ization of enemy property in Great Britain
amount to about £60,000,000.

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The daily use of the Soap cleanses
and purifies the pores of the skin,
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heals any irritation or roughness.
They are excellent for the toilet, as
is also Cuticura Talcum for powder-
ing and perfuming the skin.

24-22

THE FOOD QUESTION.

One of the wisest in the Mother of
Parliaments has had a brain wave. "The food
question," he says, "will be one for the next
ten years." Anybody could have told him that!
The food question is, always acute—to some
people. There are uncounted thousands—
heaven help them—who can't get enough food.
There are thousands of people who—year after
year—have had to put up with food they wouldn't
have looked at, once upon a time. And some
people, who can get food, wholesome food, can't
get any real benefit out of it. Why? Perhaps
the unnatural excitements of the last few
years have played havoc with our digestive
systems.

After all, the digestive system isn't cast iron.
Really, it is of a delicate, complex character,
all too liable to become a little deranged,
perhaps through some apparently trifling cause.
Many a man or woman will feel, well to-day.
Then, to-morrow, up goes the temperature a
few degrees, and that same man is soon con-
scious of lost appetite and decreased vigour.

Sometimes we can't even be sure of the cause,
but we are quite sure that we feel "a little off
the mark." Now that kind of thing isn't very
important unless it continues, but if it does
continue, good-bye to health and happiness.

In place of radiant health, and the feeling
that it is good to be alive; what do we get?
Why? Just the opposite! A miserable existence
and the horrible feeling that perhaps life isn't
worth living after all. Our food—well! We
don't relish it; and it gives us pain, when we
eat it. Then we have flatulence, perhaps, or
biliousness, or constipation, with constant
headaches, until we feel "played out." And
all because our digestive system has lost
tone and strength.

Now some people, when they feel out of sorts,
say they're going to be right-down ill; but
experienced folk say they are going to get well
again quickly, by taking the well-tried remedy,
Mother Seigel's Syrup, which is the very thing
to banish all such troubles, quickly and
surely.

This world-famous stomach and liver
tonic acts directly upon the organs of diges-
tion, and tones, strengthens and stimulates
them to healthy activity.

In this simple, natural way, it ensures
perfect digestion. Consequently, the evil
effects of indigestion are entirely removed.
Appetite returns, but there is no pain—no
sense of fullness—after we have eaten. We
begin to digest our food easily and naturally,
and to secure from our food the nourish-
ment it contains—the nourishment essential
to health and strength.

Mother Seigel's Syrup has helped countless
thousands to banish stomach and liver troubles,
and to-day, after fifty years, it is still the pre-
eminent remedy for all digestive disorders.
Put it to the test to-day.

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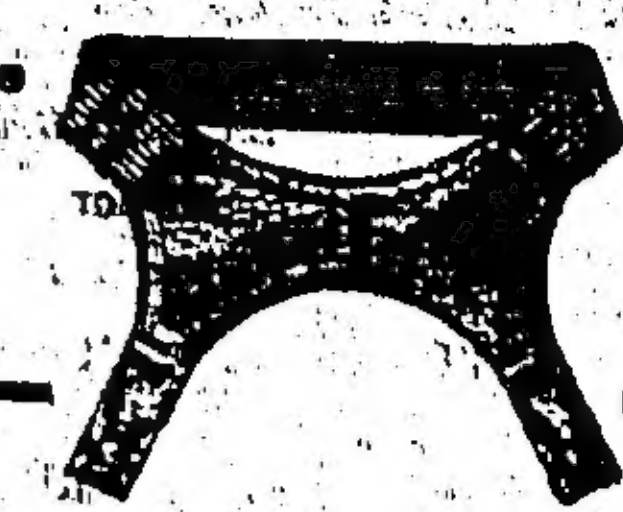
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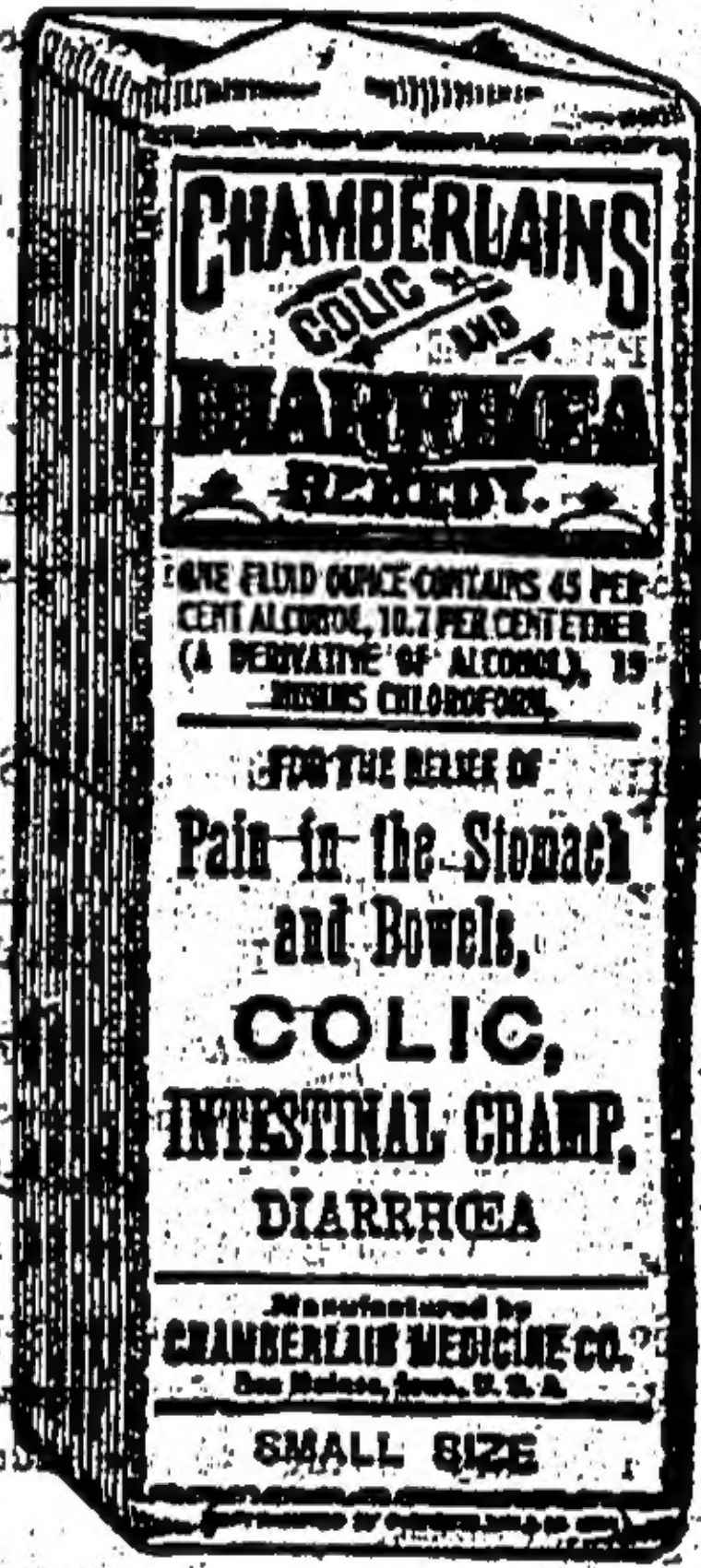
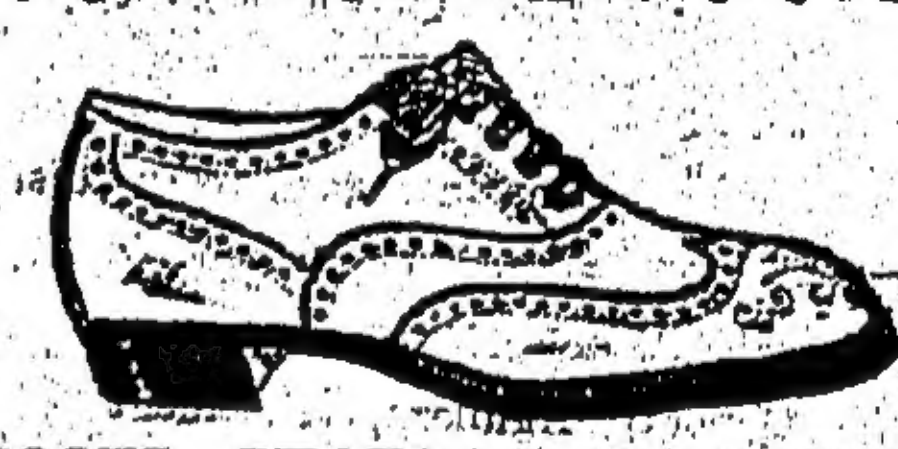
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*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	First half of Sept.
*Adolf von Baeyer	9,000 tons	First half of October

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*Schoer	12,800 tons	Calling at Manila.
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	First half of August
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	
*Adolf von Baeyer	9,000 tons	

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THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

THE DERBY.

DONOGHUE'S GREAT VICTORY.
FINISH IN A FOG.

The following is the *Times* account of the Derby:

- 1 PAPYRUS S. Donoghue.
- 2 PHAROS E. Gardner.
- 3 PAULIN A. Walker.

There was Hermit's Derby, the "Snow storm Derby" (although the race was not run in a snowstorm). Captain Cuttle's Derby was a "heat-wave" Derby. Yesterday's Derby was the Derby of Papyrus (not Papyrus; if you please, for that is a classical word, and Derby Day is a democratic race-meeting). It was the Derby of Papyrus—and the fog Derby.

On the whole, the weather was pretty kind. The air was fairly warm (for this summer), even on the outskirts of the crowd. The rain held off; the sun had a shot or two at shining. But just before the great race the fog began to steal over the course. Only very good eyes or very good glasses could make out from the Grand Stand what was happening over there at the starting-post. "They're off!" Along the top of the hill we looked like a few dots of white could be seen rapidly moving; nothing more. But it did not seem to matter much to those vast crowds. They were apathetic. In the brightest light they could have seen little, or nothing. Did they care much? London knew long before most of the Epsom crowd did that Papyrus had won the Derby.

It is, indeed, a democratic meeting. In the paddock, under the lowering storm that was, rolling sulkily away, one could see a hundred or two of "real nobles"—the men who, not being bookmakers, yet go to the Derby in top-hats. There were poets, and portrait-painters, and commercial magnates, and humorous writers, and managers of theatres and of great newspapers, and other members of the class of idle rich. And with them were some very smart clothes on the fair forms of purty gals, or canny nannies, or bonny lassies, or whatever each dialect (and all dialects are heard at the Derby) may call that agreeable phenomenon. Troops of the curious followed at Town Guard's heels from the moment he left the box for the parade; and grey Legality drew many eyes from the bays and browns and chestnuts. Nobody seemed to have much to say about Papyrus (yes! he was "Papyrus" here and there even in the paddock).

THE DERRY CROWDS.

In the paddock one feels that Derby Day is a race meeting. Outside it is not even the thousands (are we exaggerating?) of bookmakers—all those Alf and Ike and Billies, whose name-boards are as long as their amazing voices, can quite convince us that most people there know what they are supposed to have come to see. Who are they—these Derby crowds? And where do they come from? Is every shop and office in every town of England closed? Does the plough stand idle? Is the loom at rest? See the people here, and you begin to wonder whether they have any existence except on Derby Days. They were here last Derby Day; they are here today they will be here next Derby Day. If the intervals they

Are not heard nor seen, as if they could not be, as if they had not been.

Still, in their sad, untidy, strewn-bottle, littered-paper way, they seem to enjoy themselves. It was said that more people would attend this year's Derby than attended last year's; and we could easily believe that they did. Last year there was bright sunshine, which an English crowd calls a "heat-wave," and dreads more than an air raid. This year the coolness may have been grateful to those perished in the press.

To anyone with a touch of agoraphobia it is rather alarming to be caught in the crowd, say, half-way between Tattenham Corner and the Grand Stand. There seems to be no gap in it anywhere; yet it is all dangerously and aimlessly on the move, amid the bawling of the bookmakers and the hawkers, the singing of the baskers and the evangelists, the angry bark and squeal of the motor-horns. But from any point of vantage the scene keeps its wonder year by year. From one point you may get the purr of a sweep of the omnibuses and thus rising, like the walls of Aiguille-Morte, above the slope on the outer side of the straight; from another, you see on the Hill the fringe of vehicles and booths concentrating gradually to that dense mass of faces, nothing but faces, between the tents and the eucalypti. Lift your eyes but a little, and they light on the distant hills, and the two tall poplars in the wood by the Derby starting-post, and the green of the English grass and trees which in this so-called summer is richer and lovelier than ever. But it is no time to think of things like that. We have come to see the Derby, and are not going to rush about the scenery, even though, nine in ten of us will be inevitably prevented, by geological formation and the backs of our fellow-picknickers, from seeing a single hair of a single horse.

THE MIST THICKENS.

For all that, as the mist thickens, somehow the rumour gets about that the horses have come out of the paddock, and some of us are all agog. Was Town Guard going lame? Will Town Guard go lame? Were there any iron hoops lying about? Are there going to be any iron hoops lying about? At any rate Lord Derby is a sportsman, and it would be jolly if Pharos turned out more than a fair 'oss (we were not spared that), and won the race. At any rate, it seemed to some only right, since this was the Derby, to bet upon Lord Derby's horse. And then, before many of us were quite sure that "they were off," the race was over. Some one said that Papyrus had won. Well, Lord Derby was a sportsman. It was a pity he was only second again. And were there any mud-wiches left? Or a drop of beer?

(Continued on next column.)

FREEMASONS' GRAND LODGE. DUKE OF YORK'S INVESTITURE.

United Grand Lodge of England held its quarterly meeting, on June 8th at the Central Hall, Westminster. The Grand Master, the Duke of Connaught, presided.

The Duke of York was invited as Senior Grand Warden.

The Grand Master announced that he had decided, on the invitation of the Provincial Grand Lodge of West Lancashire, to hold the next quarterly communication of Grand Lodge at Liverpool on September 8th. He had given his approval to the visit in July of the Pro-Grand Master, the Grand Treasurer, and other Grand Officers to the Grand Lodge of Canada, in the Province of Ontario, at Toronto, and the District Grand Lodge of Newfoundland, at St. John's. This deputation was charged to convey the fraternal and hearty greeting of the Grand Lodge of England to these two Grand Lodges.

The Grand Master suggested that as Lord Amphil had occupied the position of Pro-Grand Master for the past fifteen years he should be invited to sit for his portrait, which would be hung in Grand Lodge. The suggestion was heartily received by all present.

Sir Alfred Robbins, as Chairman of the Special Committee of Grand Lodge on the Masonic Peace Memorial, presented a report, in which he stated that it had not yet been possible to submit a report, as had been hoped, for a definite proposal which will enable steps to be taken to invite plans and designs for the new building. Satisfactory progress is being made in the Masonic Million Memorial Fund, and the number of lodges, which have passed the Hall Stone resolution has increased by thirty-four during the past three months, and now totals 548. Over 9,000 commemorative medals have now been distributed.

The Duke of Connaught said he was anxious to see the Grand Lodge scheme develop, and the building commenced during his Grand Mastership, and he would consider the holding of a festival during the next two years, at which he hoped to preside personally.

A resolution was brought forward to reinstate masons of German, Austrian, Hungarian, or Turkish birth in English lodges, but this was negatived by an overwhelming majority.

SWEETSTAKES WINNERS.

FACTORY GIRL'S LUCK.

Luck has favoured the workers in the Derby sweetstakes, for a Yorkshire factory girl has won £31,000, a London waitress £28,000. The premier sweetstake in this country was that organised by the Otley (York) Unionist Club, in which Papyrus was drawn by Mrs. Nellie Ford, of Pembroke-street, Skipton, who receives £21,517. Mrs. Ford is a factory worker. Pharos in the same draw went to Mr. H. Marshall, an engineer, of Grimsby, who takes £18,738, and Parth to Mrs. Grace Partington, of Heywood, near Manchester, who wins £7,879. Mr. J. C. Crowther, of Todmorden, who drew Doric, takes £3,939.

Mr. Herbert Marshall, of Burgess-street, Grimsby, who held Pharos in the Otley Conservative Club Sweetstake, had agreed to share any winnings with his two partners, who also had tickets.

The winner of the Smithfield Market Derby Sweetstake, valued at £16,000, is Mr. Charles Knowland, of Knowland Brothers, wholesale wine and spirit merchants, of 8, Charing-cross chambers, W.C. Of this sum the winner retains £12,000, the remaining £4,000 going to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Miss Jessie Bickler, of Harrogate, won £10,000 in the Cork Hospital Sweep.

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STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

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"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"
"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"
"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"
"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"
"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"
"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"
"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"
"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"
"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"	"KUTSANG"

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"GLENBANDA"	21st July	"GLENIFFER"	7th Aug.	Glasgow, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg
"GLENBANE"	18th Aug.	"GLENARVONSHIRE"	11th Aug.	Glasgow, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"GLENBROOKSHIRE"	27th Aug.			
"GLENLUCE"	10th Sept.			

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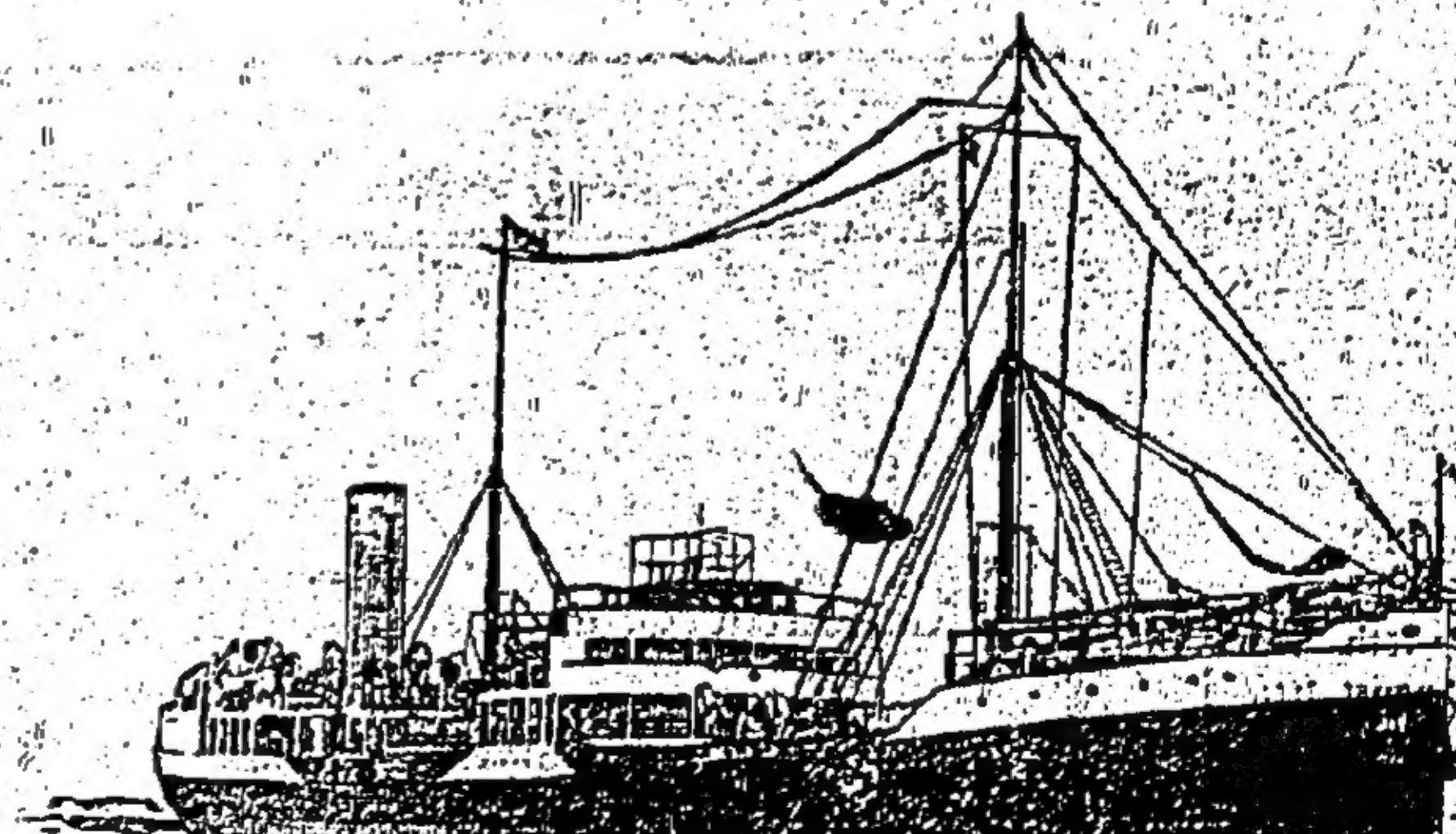
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ANGELO	24th Aug.
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PAUL LECAT ...	29th June	31st July	30th Sept.
ANDRE LEBON ...	13th July	14th Aug.	17th Sept.

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"NAGPORE"	8,255	16th July	Penang, Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KIDDERPORE"	8,255	19th July	Penang, Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DEVANHA"	8,255	24th July	Penang, Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"RODAN"	8,255	28th July	Penang, Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	8,255	31st Aug.	Penang, Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"SIOLIA"	8,255	31st Aug.	Penang, Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"MACDONIA"	10,513	7th Sept.	Penang, Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DONGOLA"	8,058	21st Sept.	Penang, Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"MANTUA"	10,902	28th Oct.	Penang, Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KARMALA"	8,068	19th Oct.	Penang, Singapore, Colombo & Bombay

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"TORILLA"	8,205	22nd July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

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"KASHMIR"	8,356	14th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SOUDAN"	8,068	22nd July	Shanghai only.
"MACDONIA"	10,513	28th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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NEWCHANG	"SHANTUNG"	On 8th July, D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGCHOW"	On 8th July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SHANSHI"	On 9th July, 4 p.m.
CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"YUNNAN"	On 10th July, 10 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KIANGSU"	On 10th July, 2 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"TEAN"	On 10th July, 4 p.m.
MANILA	"SOOCHOW"	On 10th July, 4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUICHOW"	On 11th July, 4 p.m.
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